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VICTORIAN
JUBILEE
SOUVENIR.

— June 21, 1897. —

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VICTORIAN DIAMOND JUBILEE



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BOSTON.

JUNE 21, 1897.



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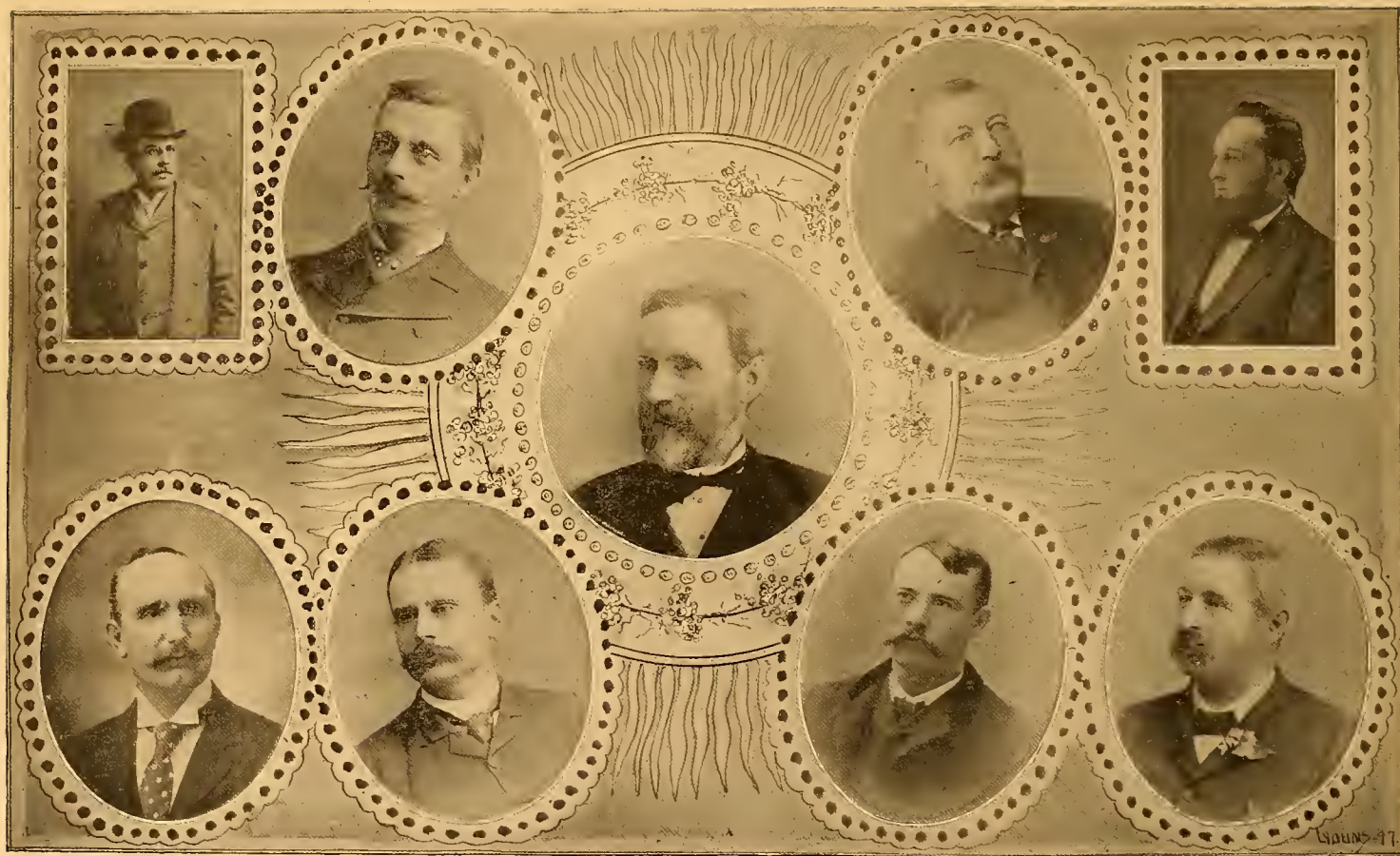
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THE THANKS of the Victorian Diamond Festival Association are tendered to the many friends who have helped make the "Sexagesimal" celebration a success. Among the many, we desire to mention those who for "auld lang syne" sake sought to make the occasion pleasant, giving their services freely.

To Mr. Percy J. Cooper and his madrigal chorus; Prof. J. Hammond and his cornet band; Miss Dot Reade, for Highland dances; Aitchjaydee for his specialties; to Prof. Stansfield, our organist; Robert Kershaw, the instructor; and Viscount de Fronsac, the organizer of the children's chorus, and to the bright children who were members of the chorus; to Henry F. Miller and the trustees of the Wells Memorial, for room for rehearsals; the Rising Sun Fife and Drum Corps and Commonwealth Quartet,

To the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company for their fraternal offer of an escort to the old soldiers and sailors; to the National Lancers, who lent their armory for that day, and to our advertisers who have helped us so materially, we repeat our acknowledgment.





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O King of Kings!

* JUBILEE HYMN.

[In the Sunday services on June 20 in all Britain's land the following hymn, written for the occasion by Rt. Rev. WM. WALSHAM HOW, D.D., Bishop of Wakefield, will be sung:

O KING of kings, Whose reign of old
Hath been from everlasting,
Before Whose throne their crowns of gold,
The white-robed saints are casting;
While all the shining courts on high
With angel songs are singing,
Oh, let Thy children venture nigh,
Their lowly homage bringing!

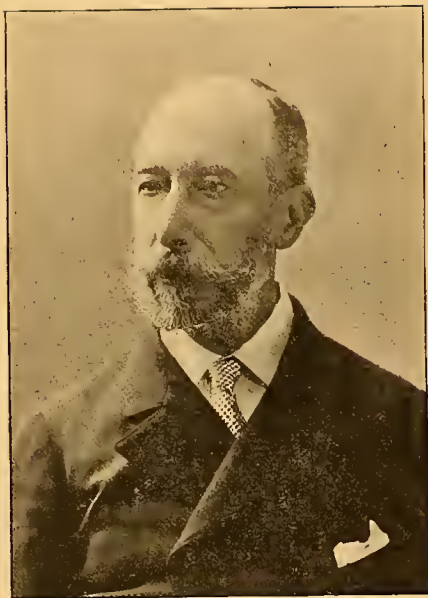
For every heart made glad by Thee,
With thankful praise is swelling;
And every tongue, with joy set free,
Its happy theme is telling.
Thou hast been mindful of Thine own,
And lo! we come confessing:
'T is Thou hast dowered our Queenly throne
With sixty years of blessing.

O royal heart, with wide embrace
For all her children yearning!
O happy realm, such mother-grace,
With royal love returning!
Where England's flag flies wide unfurled,
All tyrant wrongs repelling;
God make the world a better world
For man's brief earthly dwelling!

Lead on, O Lord, Thy people still,
New grace and wisdom giving,
To larger love, and purer will,
And nobler heights of living.
And, while of all Thy love below
They chant the gracious story,
Oh, teach them first Thy Christ to know,
And magnify His glory.

The hymn, which has been set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan is "to be used immediately before morning and evening prayer, or after the third Collect, or immediately before the Office for the Holy Communion."





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VICTORIA, HAIL!

JUBILEE HYMN.

Words by

DAVID DUNCAN FLETCHER,

Author of "Far-away days," "My heatherland home,"
"Dae ye ken the Bonnie Countrie?"

"The auld kirkyard."

Music by

J. L. GILBERT,

Composer of "Bonnie, sweet Bessie," "My heatherland home," "The auld kirkyard,"
"The flower of Yarrow Vale."

f

1. Vic - to - ria, hail, great Queen, true Friend, From lands be - yond the sea Ten
2. Hail, Gen - tle Mis - tress of the Main, To thee rolls o'er the blue Sweet
3. The vales of fair Ca - na - dian lands E - cho the glad re - frain, And

thous - and, thous - and voi - ces blend To - day in song to thee. Where -
chords of mel - o - dy a - gain In vol - ume vast and true. Where -
Aus - tral's plains, and gleam - ing strands Of Ind re - peat the strain: The

e'er earth's sun, with warm - ing flame, Cheers man's a - bid - ing place, With
e'er thy gra - cious steep - tre sways, Jus - tice and mer - cy dwell; And
migh - ty West - ern Em - pire's pray'r For Bri - tain's gra - cious Queen Is

VICTORIA, HAIL!

1. proud ac - claim is heard thy name, And told thy wondrous grace,
 Wis - dom, in fond Free-dom's ways, Doth right - eous - ly ex - cel.
 waft - ed through the a - zure where At - lan - tic swells be - tween.

REFRAIN.

1 & 3. All hail! Our hearts beat fast . . . With love to thee, . . . To -
 2. Queen of our Is - land home, . . . Thy kind com - mands . . . To

- day no foe thou hast . . . On land or sea; . . . But
 - loy - al kin - dred come . . . In dis - tant lands, . . . See

migh - ty peo - ples meet . . . Thy praise to sing, . . . And
 Bri - tain's flag float free . . . On mast and tower, . . . In

lay be - fore thy feet . . . Love's of - fer - ing . . .
 hom - age sweet to thee, . . . O, gra - cious Power, . . .



"THE QUEEN! GOD BLESS HER!"

— The Story of Victoria's Reign. —

THERE is a legend in Church of England circles that a London rector, on the day of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, June 20, 1837, busied himself, just before the morning service, in altering from the masculine to the feminine form the pronouns in the prayers for the sovereign. His parish clerk noted the rector's careful revision, and thought it a good example to follow. Therefore, in the special Psalm for the day, the 72nd of the Psalter, he altered the words to conform to the new conditions, and astonished everyone, including the rector, by reading the last verse thus :

"And blessed be the name of *Her* Majesty for ever; and all the earth shall be filled with *Her* Majesty. Amen and Amen!"

The parish clerk, possibly, was neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, and was delightfully unconscious of the irreverence he displayed in his expression of loyalty. Yet sixty years of an eventful reign, around which has centred some of the most important events in the world's history, has demonstrated the fact that Queen Victoria has been blessed beyond measure in her sovereignty, and her name is literally honored in all parts of the world.

But it is safe to say that in 1837, when King William died, the throne of the United Kingdom was in greater danger than it had ever

before known of revolution—not by a dynasty, though even that was talked of, but by a popular uprising. The reformed Parliament had scarcely got into working order; some were still thinking that they could pour the new wine of democratic progress into the old bottles of privilege and class legislation; they had only begun to see that the new conditions, which admitted a few more men to the rights of voters, had but shown with greater vividness the diseases of the body politic, which it seemed nothing but a revolution could cure. The first step in the onward march of democracy had been made, after years of timid shrinking, in 1832, and even the leaders of the new thought were appalled at the magnitude and complexity of the task before them—the working out of the problem of popular liberty under the forms of royalty.

But, *it has been done*. That is the brief but wholly satisfying summing up of sixty years of progress, and coincident with it has been the material development of an empire which has no comparison save with itself. Count as its proudest achievement the vindication of the self-governing qualities of the race, and the concurrent upbuilding and strengthening of the throne, till it stands impreguably fixed in the affections of the people, of which it is the reflection:

"Broad-based upon the people's will,
And compassed by the inviolate sea."

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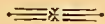
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The Queen's Parents.



A WITTY writer has said that one of the secrets of success in life is the wise choice of parents. Queen Victoria was fortunate in this regard. The British nation owes a debt of gratitude to the wise and prudent mother of Queen Victoria, and there was no one of George III.'s sons who came so near to winning the

popular heart as Prince Edward (the Duke of Kent), whose worst fault was the imprudence, born of good-nature, which led him into endless difficulties, which a younger son's portion was never equal to. But Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, the Duchess of Kent, was as much unlike her husband in that regard as was possible.

There is a tradition, which comes so near to probability that it will do no violence to truth to accept it as a fact, that the Queen's birth in England was due to those who sympathized with the pecuniary condition of the luckless Duke. His income had been trustee'd, and a

portion set apart for his creditors. The Duke and Duchess were living in Germany in economical style. When it became known that the Duchess of Kent was in delicate health, the probability that the succession to the crown was involved made it seem a patriotic duty that the child should be born in England. Alderman Wood of London, one of the trustees, urged the suggestion on the Duke, but was met by the reply that his

income was not equal to the demands of a London residence. Mr. Wood felt the full force of this argument. He appealed to his fellow-trustees to allow a larger income, and was refused. Alderman Wood and Lord Darnley thereupon gave their personal guarantee to a banker, who advanced the necessary money to bring the Duke and Duchess of Kent to London. Thus it happened that Queen Victoria owed her English birth to the generous patriotism of Alderman Wood, and this the Queen is said to have acknowledged after her accession by making it her first duty to relieve Mr. Wood from the obligation, by paying the debt. She also conferred a baronetcy upon him, and his son became her Lord Chancellor (Lord Hatherley), some years later.

May 24, 1819, the Princess was born at Kensington Palace, London. There were several lives between the new-born child and the throne, yet her succession was scarcely doubted. The Duke of Kent died when she was only nine months old, and it was seven or more years after that before it was absolutely certain that she was the next in succession.

Justin McCarthy cannot be accused of being a fulsome eulogist of the Queen, and his claim to impartiality, in his "History of Our Own



THE DUKE OF KENT.



THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

Times," is largely based on the fact that he is at least a very candid friend on points of British policy. But he accepts the fact that the course mapped out for the heiress was a wise one: "She was well brought up. Both as regards her intellect and character, her training was excellent. She was taught to be self-reliant, brave and systematic. Prudence and economy were inculcated upon her, as though she had been born to be poor. . . . It cannot be doubted that the Princess Victoria was trained for intelligence and goodness."

In dismissing this portion of our subject we may say that while Her Majesty's predecessor on the throne showed that "he was better than his education, his early opportunities and his early promise," the Queen has shown herself equal to her early education, her early opportunities and her early promise. And in the immense difference between the education and the early promise of these two persons lies the proud history of the Queen's life and reign.

It was a feature of the early education of the Princess that she was kept free from the knowledge that she was the next in succession to the throne. Not until the serious failure of King William's health, and the prospect of the Duchess of Kent being Queen-Regent made it necessary, was the fact made known. And there is on record a letter from the Baroness Selwyn, her governess, which explains how it was done. The governess had argued with the possible Queen-Regent that Victoria should be made acquainted with her position, and the Duchess had reluctantly consented. The discussion was settled by placing a

slip of paper containing a genealogical table in the historical book which the Princess was studying. When she opened the book and saw the paper she said: "I never saw this paper before."

"It was not thought necessary you should, Princess," said the governess.

"I am nearer the throne than I thought."

"So it is, Madam."

The Princess was silent for a time. Then she said: "I understand now why you urged me so much to learn Latin." . . . Then she gave the governess her hand, saying simply: "I will be good."

Mrs. Oliphant says:

"It is seldom that a little scene like this stands out so distinct in the early history even of a life destined to greatness. The hush of awe upon the child; the childish application of this great secret to the study of Latin, which was not required from the others; the immediate resolution, so simple, yet containing all the wisest sage could have counseled or the greatest hero vowed, 'I will be good,' make a perfect little picture. It is the clearest appearance of the Queen—the child-Queen—that we get through the soft obscurity of these childish years.

"The same hand which placed itself so solemnly in the anxious guardian's hand, to give weight to the simple vow, inscribed long after, in full maturity, a few words of recollection upon the margin of the narrative. 'I cried much on hearing it,' said the Queen."

The inference is that the Princess was not always "good," in the governess sense of the word. But the little story implies that she had a sense of responsibility, and the after-life of the Queen is the best commentary on the story.



The Accession.

NEARLY six years had to pass, however, before the very wise resolution came into effect. Meanwhile there were occasional painful family jars, because the Duchess of Kent resolutely refused to obey the King's "command" and produce the child at the court, the moral atmosphere of which was not of the best. The Princess made many tours in the country, was often received with almost regal honours, and was carefully enlightened by actual contact with the kingdom over which she would be called to rule. The testimony is overwhelming that this course of education was of the best and truest type. Never came a young monarch to the throne better acquainted with its duties and more sensible of its responsibilities. And the test came on June 20, 1837, when King William died.

The King's death was not unexpected. It seems that the rule of seclusion must have been very rigid, else the Princess might have been at her uncle's bedside at the supreme moment. Whatever the reason, the young Queen was sleeping at Kensington Palace when the King passed away at 2.20 A. M., and whither the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Conyngham at once hastened. But "hastened" is here a comparative term, for it took them nearly three hours to cover the distance from Windsor.

The story of the accession is told by Miss Wynn, one of the ladies in waiting, and cannot be better told:

"It was two hours after midnight when they started, and they did not reach Kensington until five o'clock in the morning. They knocked, they rang, they thumped for a considerable time before they could arouse the porter at the gate; they were again kept waiting in the courtyard, then turned into one of the lower rooms, where they seemed

forgotten by everybody. They rang the bell and desired the attendant of the Princess Victoria to be sent for, that she might inform Her Royal Highness that they desired an audience on important business. After another delay, and another ringing to inquire the cause, the attendant was summoned, who stated that the Princess was in a sweet sleep and she could not venture to disturb her. They said: 'We are come on business of state to the *Queen*, and even sleep must give way to that.' It did; and to prove that she did not keep them waiting, in a few minutes she came into the room in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her nightcap thrown off, and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified."

The Queen's first council took place at 11 o'clock on the same day. In Mr. Grenville's diary the story is told as of an eye-witness, and one not too favorably disposed, for he concludes: "It would be rash to count too confidently upon her judgment and discretion in more weighty matters." This, however, seems to have been an apology to himself for having been carried away with the scene.

The Queen signed her name Victoria, and it caused some surprise. She was baptized Alexandrina Victoria, and but for the unconsciously wise action of George IV. might have been named Alexandrina Georgiana. But George IV. refused to have his name second to that of the Emperor of Russia, and so it was not used. And it was a wise idea. There were many suggestions about Georgiana that might well be dropped. Victoria was new, and was liked at once.

Throughout the land there were naturally many festivals and parades on the Queen's accession, and the general feeling seemed to be that of hope,—that a new era had begun.

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FORTY-TWO years ago, George Trumbull (who hailed from Scotland) started in the Dry Goods business at 5 and 7 Winter Street, which spot ever since has been devoted to the same lines of merchandise, under the leadership of Churchill, Watson & Co. and Robert and John Gilchrist.

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Her First Parliament.

When the Queen's first Parliament was summoned, Mr. Disraeli came in with it, his first appearance in the arena in which he was to win the highest distinction against the fiercest opposition. Mr. Gladstone was there; he had been in Parliament five years before, and was already a leader. He was then an advocate of negro slavery in the West Indies, a stalwart High Churchman, a stout defender of the highest protection, and, in fact, "the hope and the champion of the unbending Tories." Mr. Lytton Bulwer, afterwards Lord Lytton, was in the House, so was Grote, the historian; Sir Robert Peel, Stanley, afterwards the Earl of Derby, "the Rupert of debate;" O'Connell, the "Liberator;" Lalor Shiel, the impassioned orator; Palmerston, the ideal foreign secretary; C. P. Villiers and Lord Howick, afterward Earl Gray, the leaders of the people's fight (against Mr. Gladstone) for cheap bread. Mr. Villiers, like his great opponent, is still alive, is still the member from Wolverhampton, for which place he has sat for 64 years. And in the same House of Commons were Sir Francis Bndett and the unfortunate Smith O'Brien. Nor was the House of Lords inferior to the lower body. Brougham and Lyndhurst, and Grey and Wellington, and many another of equal calibre were there. There were giants in the land, and they had hard work before them. The Victorian era had begun; the great struggle, of which we have reaped the benefit, just started.

Some idea of what has been accomplished will be seen in the "Comparison of Sixty Years," to be found elsewhere in this book.

The coronation of the Queen took place on June 28, 1838, in Westminster Abbey, and was a ceremony of most imposing character. France was represented by Marshal Soult, and the Duke of Wellington stood near his gallant opponent. There was no more striking figure in the group than that of the hero whose sword had won fame and empire for his country. The only surviving witness of the coronation ceremony is the Duke of Cambridge, the Queen's cousin, who was then a boy of nine. The day was made one of general rejoicing throughout the land, and has since been observed as an annual holiday.

One of the results of the Queen's accession was the loss of Hanover, a loss regarded with a great deal of philosophy by the British people, who were rid of two troubles by the operation,—the Queen's uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, and the worries of connection with a foreign state, which had brought much trouble and no content before. The crown of Hanover was limited in its descent to the male line, and so, very happily, the nation lost it. The Duke of Cumberland was the most unpopular of the sons of George III., and deservedly so, even if he did not, as has been said, "have personal habits which seem better fitted for the days of Tiberias, or for the court of Peter the Great, than for the time to which he belonged.



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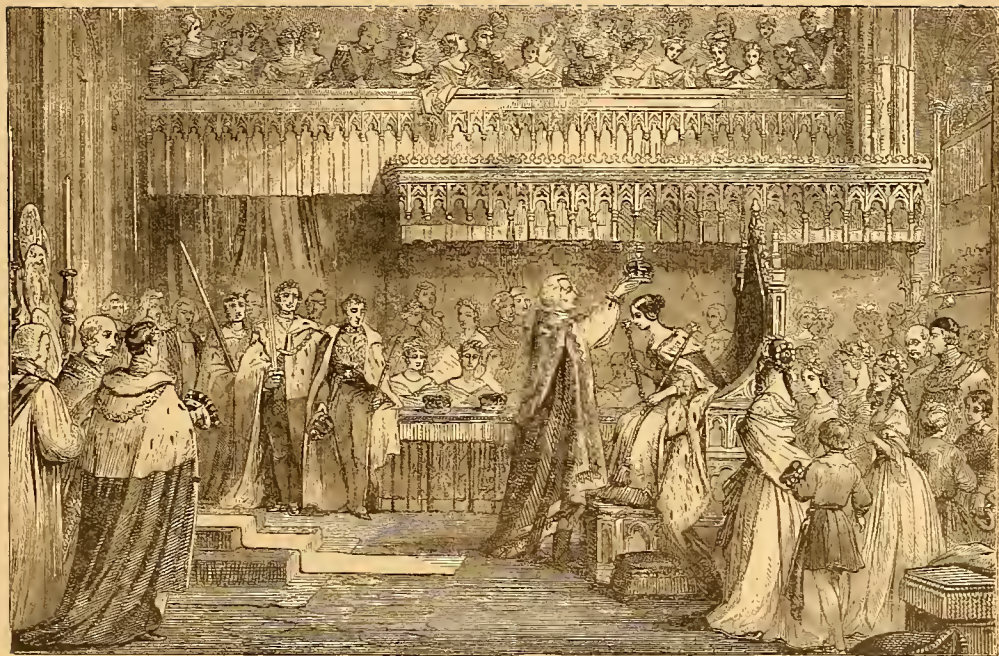
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The resignation of the Melbourne ministry, May 7th, 1839, was the first political trouble of the Queen, and she acted on that occasion with a decision which showed that she had a very definite idea of her power, and proposed to use it. The general election which followed resulted in the return of Sir Robert Peel to office, and, as was customary at that time, he nominated ladies of the Queen's attendance other than those who had surrounded her. These were the ladies of the previous ministry, and Sir Robert Peel was right in his assertion that he could not take office and allow the wives of the former ministers to be the confidential attendants of the Queen. The Queen resolutely refused to dismiss the ladies to whom she had become warmly attached, and Sir Robert Peel declined to take the responsibility of governing under such circumstances. The Queen's position was technically wrong, but her action was right and proper. Such offices were, to use a common expression, better "taken out of politics," and the Queen had the right to choose her own attendants. There are other cases: notably the sharp rebuke and dismissal of Lord Palmerston, years later, which emphasized this fact that Queen Victoria rules as well as reigns. Sir Robert Peel, as we have seen, found that "if she will, she will, you may depend on't, and if she won't, she won't, and there's an end on't."



The Queen's Marriage.

THE young Queen's choice of a consort was as purely idyllic and as much the result of personal affection as one could wish. Fond parents had planned it, to be sure, and it was a wise suggestion. Long before the "Little Mayflower," as the young Princess was called by her German relations, had reached her teens, the name of Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg, her cousin, had been coupled with hers.

And many affectionate passages could be quoted, of the esteem and affection the young people had for each other.

There will always be a charm about the story of the courtship and marriage, which readers can find for themselves in Mrs. Oliphant's charming story. We will not spoil the story by attempting to curtail it,



"THE WEDDING MORN."

but recall to the minds of the old and young people how that the rigid demands of court etiquette compelled the Queen to be the one to propose to Prince Albert, and how he accepted. And they can find, too, the story of how the young Queen had to face the eighty and more members

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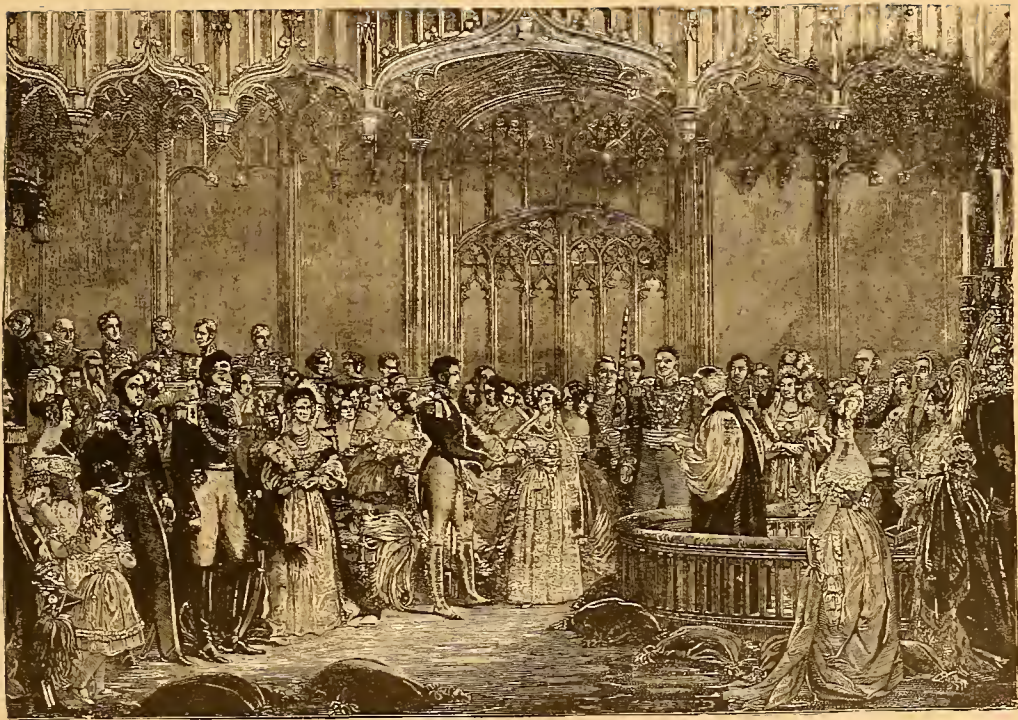
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THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE, FEB. 10, 1840.

of her privy council, and tell them that she had proposed and had been accepted, and was going to marry her cousin Albert.

"Precisely at two o'clock" (the narrative is from the Queen's journal) "I went in. The room was full, but I hardly knew who was there. Lord Melbourne I saw kindly looking at me with tears in his eyes, but he was not near me. I then read my short declaration. I felt that my hands shook, but I did not make one mistake. I felt most happy and thankful when it was over. Lord Lansdowne then rose, and in the name of the Privy Council asked that 'this most gracious and most welcome communication might be printed.' Then I left the room, the whole thing not taking above two or three minutes. The Duke of Cambridge came into the small library where I was standing and wished me joy."

On January 16th. she opened Parliament in person, and in her speech again announced her intention to marry, and expressed a hope that Parliament would enable her to provide "for such an establishment as may seem suitable to the rank of the Prince and the dignity of the Crown." It was proposed by Lord John Russell that the Prince should be granted the sum of £50,000, but after a warm discussion the amount was fixed at £30,000. A controversy was raised as to the precedence

of Prince Albert, and after this had raged for some time the Queen settled the matter (in her own regal way) by declaring the Prince should enjoy place, pre-eminence and precedence next to herself.

The marriage excited much interest throughout the country, and was made the occasion of great rejoicing. It took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. A state banquet in celebration of the marriage was given at St. James's Palace, the Duchess of Kent doing the honors, and another feast was provided by the Dowager Queen at Marlborough House. The young couple were alone for only one day, for on the 12th they were joined by the other members of the court, and on the 15th returned to London. On the 18th Her Majesty held a court at Buckingham Palace, in order to receive the congratulatory address which had been voted by the Houses of Parliament. Other addresses of a like nature subsequently poured in from all parts of the country. The Queen and her husband paid a state visit to Drury Lane Theatre on the 20th, and there, as elsewhere, met with a most enthusiastic reception.



Prince Albert as a Possible Regent.



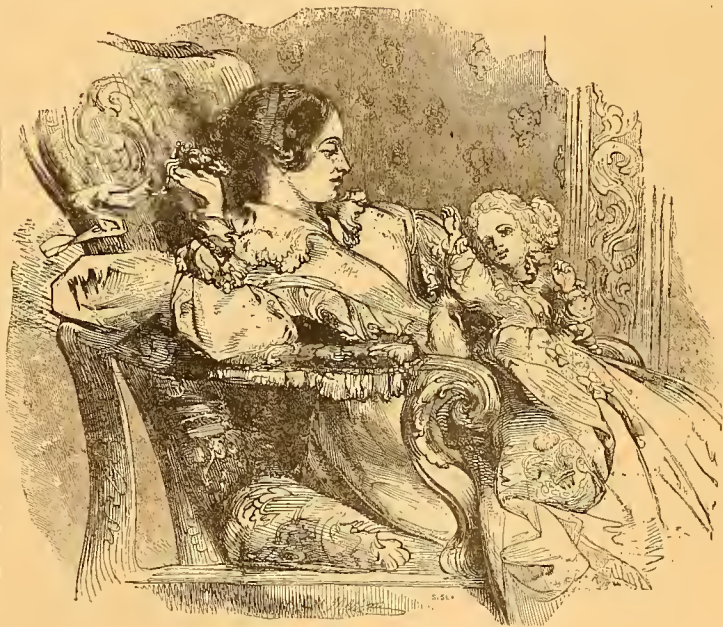
PRINCE ALBERT grew rapidly in popular favor, and when the prospect of an heir to the throne rendered it desirable to pass a Regency Bill, the measure, which provided that Prince Albert should be Regent in the event of the death of the Queen before her next lineal descendant and successor should have attained the full age of eighteen years, was passed unanimously.

On Nov. 21st, 1840, the Princess Royal was born at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty opened Parliament in person on the 26th of January following. The Ministry, having been defeated on a vote of confidence, there was a general election in July, and the Conservatives came in with a majority of 360 to 269. Lord Melbourne and his Ministers resigned, and Sir Robert Peel took office as Premier. The Queen deeply regretted the loss of Lord Melbourne's counsels; but his successor acted with great discrimination, and in various ways won the royal favor. The next event of note was the birth of the Prince of Wales, on November 9th, 1841, which was made the occasion of much public rejoicing. It is stated that the expenses incurred in connection with the christening of the Prince, and subsequent festivities, amounted to £200,000.

The year 1842 opened inauspiciously. Not only was England involved in trouble abroad, but trade at home was very seriously depressed, and the Corn-Law Agitation did not help to mend matters. With a view to stimulating trade the Queen gave a grand bal masque at Buckingham Palace. She also attended a ball given at Her Majesty's Theatre for the benefit of the Spitalfields weavers.

In August of this year Her Majesty paid her first visit to Scotland. Both the Queen and the Prince were deeply impressed by the reception accorded them by the Scottish people. On the 25th of April, 1843, Princess Alice was born. At the end of August in the same year the

Queen proceeded to Cherbourg in the royal yacht in order to visit King Louis Philippe; and a week or two later she crossed to Ostend to



THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS ROYAL.

visit the King of the Belgians. Mingled with the enjoyment of court life at this time were the anxieties arising from the Repeal agitation in Ireland.

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Troublous Times.



On the 6th of August, 1844, Prince Alfred was born, and on the 9th of the next month the Queen started on a second visit to Scotland, the intended visit to Ireland being put off on account of the unsettled state of that country. The new Royal Exchange in London was opened in state by the Queen on the 28th of October. On the 6th of June, 1845, Her Majesty gave a grand costume ball at Buckingham Palace, illustrating the period of George II. After proroguing Parliament on the 9th of August, the Queen and Prince Albert sailed in the royal yacht for Antwerp, *en route* for Germany, this being Her Majesty's first visit to that country. The visit extended over three weeks, and afforded Her Majesty much pleasure. Towards the close of that year there was much excitement in the country in connection with the agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the position of affairs was aggravated by the appearance of potato disease, and the distress that it entailed, especially in Ireland.

The year 1846 opened gloomily. Crime in Ireland, resulting from the prevailing distress, had reached a fearful pitch. When Parliament met, a coercion bill was introduced, and over this a keen contest took place. On May 26th Princess Helena was born. The Ministry was

defeated on the coercion bill on the 25th of June, and much to the grief of the Queen, Sir Robert Peel resigned office, being succeeded by Lord John Russell. When Her Majesty opened Parliament on the 19th of January, 1847, the state of trade in the country was very bad, while owing to the potato disease great distress prevailed in the Highlands of Scotland as well as in Ireland. A large portion of the time of Parliament was devoted to measures designed to relieve this distress and suppress the crime with which it was unfortunately accompanied.

In the autumn of this year the Queen paid a visit to the Scotch Highlands. With the opening of the year 1848 came the abdication and flight of Louis Philippe, the revolution in Paris, and troubles in various parts of the Continent, while the Chartist agitation at home was a source of considerable anxiety to those entrusted with the maintenance of order. On May 13th, in this troublous year, Princess Louise was born. On the 5th of the following September, the royal family again went to Scotland, and took up their residence for three weeks at Balmoral Castle, which had been leased for their use from the Earl of Aberdeen.



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The senior partner of this firm, Mr. Henry Summers, was bred to the trade of a house smith from his early

youth. He went from his birthplace, in Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, to London, when a lad of a dozen years, and was apprenticed to one of the leading house smiths in the West End, or Belgravia section. He served the full term of seven years. The first part of his apprenticeship was given to the locksmithing and bell-hanging branches of the trade, and the concluding years were devoted to the more delicate operations stated in the above card. Mr. Summers early started his two sons, Richard H. and



RICHARD H. SUMMERS.



HENRY SUMMERS.

William R., along the same trade course upon which he himself began, though not at such a tender age. They are now his business partners. These young men early discovered an aptitude for the business, and so the more precise work required upon fragile and dainty materials is personally performed by father and sons. Mr. Summers has been twenty years established in Boston. He has had scores of imitating competitors, but no real rivals. The firm counts among its regular patrons persons residing in all parts of the country, from Maine to California. This firm has for years done the repair work for the Museum of Fine Arts.



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THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The First Great Exhibition and the Alliance with France.



At this time Prince Albert was deeply engaged with the plans for the Great Exhibition, which he was enabled to carry to a successful issue. The exhibition was opened with great pomp on the 1st of May, 1851. Another grand fancy dress ball was given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace on the 13th of June, the costumes on this occasion illustrating the Restoration period. A month later, in celebration of the opening of the Exhibition, the Corporation of London gave a grand ball at the Guildhall, at which the Queen and Prince Albert were present. Sojourns at Balmoral and Osborne were now annual occurrences. The Osborne estate was bought by the Queen, and the old residence was replaced by a new one. In the meantime, Prince Albert had purchased Balmoral and rebuilt the castle.

The Queen was at Balmoral when, to her deep grief, she heard of the death of the Duke of Wellington, in August, 1852. Writing of the event, Her Majesty referred to the Duke as "Britain's pride, her glory, her head, the greatest man she had ever produced." Prince Leopold was born on April 7th, 1853. Among the events of that year in which the Court was directly interested were a grand review and sham fight at Chobham, a naval review at Spithead, and a second visit to Ireland to inspect the Dublin Exhibition. In the meantime, troubles were gathering in the east of Europe, which culminated later in the Crimean War. Public opinion ran very high on the question as to what England's duty was on the occasion, and it was alleged against Prince Albert that he was intriguing against the wishes of the people, which were in favor of going to war with Russia. The wildest rumors were current, and one day it was reported that the Prince had been committed to the Tower, and even the Queen herself had been arrested. This was a time of great anxiety to the Queen and the Prince, and it was not until the Prince's position and actions were fully explained in Parliament, in January, 1854, that the feeling against him was allayed.

On February 22d war was declared against Russia; and the next month the Queen inspected some of the troops being sent to the Crimea, and also visited Sir Charles Napier's fleet before it sailed for the Baltic. The course of events in the Crimea was watched with the most anxious interest by the Queen. In April, 1855, the Emperor and Empress of the French visited Her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The Queen and Prince Albert paid a return visit to the Emperor and Empress in August of the same year. There was great rejoicing when Sebastopol fell, and the Queen found a good deal of occupation in visiting the wounded and distributing medals among the troops as they returned to England. The last of the Queen's children, Princess Beatrice, was born on the 14th of April, 1857.

In May, 1857, Prince Albert opened the Fine Arts Exhibition at Manchester, and in the following month the title of Prince Consort was formally conferred upon him. The first distribution of the Victoria Cross was made by the Queen in Hyde Park, on the 26th of June. In August, 1858, the Queen, the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, visited the Emperor of the French at Cherbourg; and soon afterwards the Queen and the Prince Consort went to Germany to visit the Princess Royal in her new home, as wife of Prince Frederick William of Prussia. In June, 1860, she reviewed a large number of volunteers in Hyde Park, and in August held a review of Scottish volunteers at Edinburgh. On returning from Scotland the royal pair visited Coburg and Brussels.

The year 1861 was a very sad one for the Queen. On the 16th of March her mother died, and on the 14th of December she lost her husband. On the way south from Balmoral, in October, a stay was made at Edinburgh, where the Prince Consort laid the foundation stones of the new General Post Office and of the Industrial Museum. On the 22d of November the Prince visited the Staff College and Military Academy at Sandhurst, and there suffered from exposure to the severe

weather. Soon afterwards fever set in, and resisted the skill of the Court physicians. The Prince was in his forty-third year when he died.

On the 1st of September Her Majesty, accompanied by several members of her family, went to Germany. The marriage of the Prince of Wales took place on March 10th, 1863. The Queen took no part in the ceremonial, but was present in the royal closet in St. George's Chapel. In the autumn Her Majesty again spent a short time in Germany.

The first state ceremonial in which she took place after her bereavement was the opening of Parliament on February 6th, 1866. Next month she reviewed the troops at Aldershot, and in October opened the new water works at Aberdeen. A lively interest in the Queen and her surroundings was awakened by the publication in 1867 of "The Early Years of H. R. H. the Prince Consort," compiled under the direction of Her Majesty by Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey. On the 20th of May in the same year Her Majesty laid the foundation stone of the Royal Albert Hall at South Kensington. Among the Queen's visitors in this year were the Sultan of Turkey, the Queen of Prussia, and the Empress of the French.

The foundation stone of St. Thomas's Hospital was laid by Her Majesty the 13th of May, 1868. Parliament was opened by the Queen in person on February 9th, 1871; on the 21st of March she was present at the marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne; in the same month she formally opened the Royal Albert Hall, and in June performed a like office for St. Thomas's Hospital.

It was in November of this year that the Prince of Wales was seized with fever at Sandringham. For a month his Royal Highness lay in a critical condition. The 27th of February, 1872, was observed as a day of national thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince. There was a special service at St. Paul's Cathedral, at which the Queen, with the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice were present. The congregation numbered 13,000.

On April 20th, 1873, the Queen visited Victoria Park and had a most enthusiastic reception from the people of the East End. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who were married at St. Petersburg, made their

public entry into London on January 23d, 1874, and in their drive through the streets to Buckingham Palace they were accompanied by the Queen. April found Her Majesty at Gosport, inspecting and distributing medals to the troops who had returned from the Ashantee war. In the course of 1876 the Queen opened Parliament, attended a state concert at the Royal Albert Hall, opened a new wing of the London Hospital, paid a visit to Germany, reviewed the troops at Aldershot, opened a loan collection of scientific appliances at South Kensington, and unveiled the Albert memorial at Edinburgh. On the first of May in the same year, she was proclaimed "Empress of India." In 1877 the Queen opened Parliament in person, and towards the close of the year paid a visit to Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden. The death of Princess Alice made the year 1878 one of sad remembrance for the Queen. Next year the Queen opened Parliament in person, and afterwards went on a visit to Baden Baden and Darmstadt.

Eight thousand troops who had taken part in the Egyptian campaign were reviewed in St. James's Park by the Queen on November 18th. On December 4th the Queen opened the new Palace of Justice in the Strand. Early in 1883 the Queen slipped and sustained a rather severe sprain which greatly interfered with her movements. Towards the close of this year Her Majesty issued "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands," covering the period from 1862 to 1882.

Next year brought fresh sorrow, to Her Majesty in the death of the Duke of Albany. After this event she passed some time in comparative seclusion, but was present at the marriage of Princess Beatrice on July 23d, 1885. In 1886 the Queen opened Parliament in person. On March 24th she laid the foundation stone of the new Medical Examination Hall of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons on the Victoria Embankment.

On May 4 the Queen opened the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and subsequently visited it on several occasions. Her Majesty opened the International Exhibition at Liverpool on May 11th, and the Holloway College for Women at Egham, on June 30th. During her autumn visit to Scotland she visited the Edinburgh Exhibition on two occasions.



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TEMPTATION.**

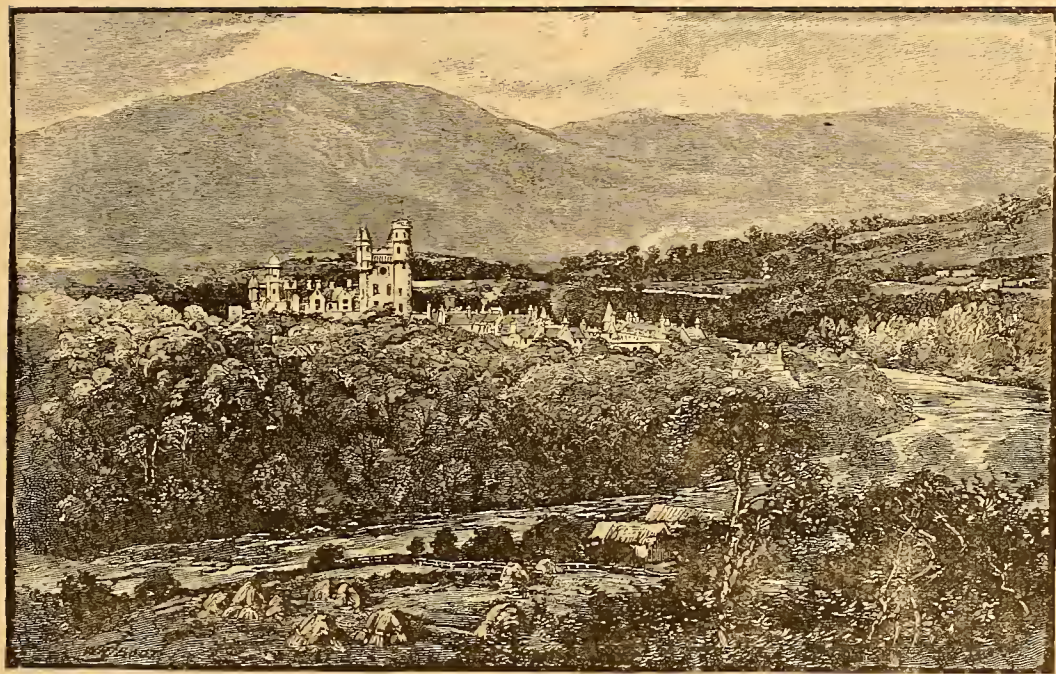
J. A. FLANDERS, NEW ENG. PASS. AGT. 230 WASHINGTON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.
RICHARDSON & BARNARD, AGTS. 20 ATLANTIC AVE., BOSTON.
J. J. FARNSWORTH, EASTERN PASS. AGT. 261 BROADWAY, N.Y.
B. W. WIGGINTON, PASS. TRAFFIC MANAGER
M. F. PLANT, VICE PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

The Cheapest —

✿ Route for

Provincials ✿

✿ Going Home. —



BALMORAL.

The experience of the last ten years has shown that Her Majesty is by no means exempt from the infirmities of age, but though she has suffered from rheumatism, and has found walking difficult, she has been more in public than in the ten years preceding. That her mental faculties are by no means impaired is shown by the fact that during the last decade she has taken special interest in the great Empire of India, and under the direction of a native teacher has studied Hindustani. There are few septuagenarians who would care to undertake this task, but the facility with which she acquired language when young, has evidently not deserted her. Her Majesty has also shown a marked taste for personal attendants from her Indian empire, and the curiously-attired Orientals are always in evidence.

The opening of the Manchester ship canal was one of the many important public duties the queen has performed of late.

Latterly she has been in the habit of spending a portion of the year in the south of France or in Italy, and it is especially gratifying to note that not only have the officials of these countries made her welfare a subject of special care, but the unaffected and hearty reception the Queen has met from the people of other lands testifies to the universal regard in which she is held.

This bare outline of the life of the Queen leaves much to be unrecorded. It hardly touches the higher duties of state which a sovereign has to render, but it does not require to be told how assiduously she applies herself to these duties. Her reign of sixty years has been an eventful one. It has been marked by long periods of peace and prosperity, by wise legislation many grievances of the people have been removed, and the cause of liberty promoted, the franchise has been extended to the verge of manhood suffrage, provision has been made for the education of every child in the land, the colonies have vastly

increased in population and wealth, and become real pillars of the Empire, the industrial arts have been developed to a remarkable degree, railways have been so extended as to link together all the centres of population in the United Kingdom and Ireland, the electric telegraph has brought the mother country and her remotest dependencies into instantaneous communication, and steamships have reduced to days the voyages which used to occupy weeks. This is a noble record, and its significance is increased when it is remembered that the agents which have chiefly contributed not only to the prosperity of England, but to that of other countries, have been the creation of subjects of Her Majesty.

The last few years of the Queen's life has been shadowed by sorrow. The death of the Emperor Frederick of Germany, her son-in-law; the loss of her grandson, the Duke of Clarence, and the recent death of Prince Henry of Battenburg, the husband of the Princess Beatrice, casts a sombre shade even over this jubilee. One may almost be tempted to desist from the prayer to "grant the Queen a long life," for to her as to many of her subjects, the last paths of her life's journey have been marked by the graves of those near and dear to her.

And her own great sorrow in the loss of her husband has scarcely been soothed by time. Who is there, appreciating the fact that all the power and honor which surrounds the throne cannot exempt the wearer of a crown from the common lot of sorrow and bereavement, that will not heartily join in the prayer of the good old poet Tennyson:

"May all love,
His love, unseen but felt, o'ershadow thee,
The love of all thy sons encompass thee,
The love of all thy daughters cherish thee,
The love of all thy people comfort thee,
Till God's love set thee at his side again."



A Chronology of the Sixty Years.



It is a pretty hard thing to decide what are the "important events;" but the following may serve to supply some omissions from the previous narrative of the reign of Queen Victoria:

1837—Revolt in Canada; first experiment with electric telegraph by Professor Charles Wheatstone; city of Melbourne, Australia, founded; Dikeus' literary reputation established by "Pickwick."

1838—Lord Durham's scheme of home rule for Canada matured; the poor law passed; first successful use of steam for transatlantic navigation; tithes abolished in Ireland by substitution of a land tax; beginning of the Chartist movement.

1839—War in China and Afghanistan, loss of British army of 12,000 men in the Khyber pass; H. F. Talbot discovered photography; New Zealand first colonized; general development of railways; Aden captured by the British.

1840—New houses of Parliament commenced; compulsory vaccination act passed; Louis Napoleon made his attempt on Boulogne; war with Mehmet Ali in Syria; Sidon, Acre and Beyrout captured.

1841—Sir Robert Peel returned to power in general election; Canton and Amoy taken from the Chinese; early closing agitation begun.

1842—Peace with China, cession of Hong Kong, and five ports opened for trade; the Khyber Pass disaster avenged at Cabul by General Pollock; great distress among agricultural interests; the steam hammer patented.

1843—Daniel O'Connell's repeal agitation; Scinde annexed to British Indian possessions after its conquest by Sir Charles Napier; visit of the Queen to Louis Philippe of France; the Thames tunnel opened.

1844—Emperor Nicholas, King of Prussia, and Louis Philippe visitors to England; Rochdale Pioneers' Co-operative Society founded.

1845—Sikh war, the cis-Sutlej district, the province of Cashmere and other possessions added to India; visit to Germany; Sir John Franklin sailed to the Arctic.

1846—Famine in Ireland; free trade established in England by the repeal of the corn laws by Sir Robert Peel, who had been returned in 1841 to maintain them; the ministry defeated on a coercion bill for Ireland; bank charter act passed, commercial panic; navigation act passed.

1847—Famine in Ireland; death of Daniel O'Connell.

1848—Cholera in England; suppression of Chartist agitation; culmination of the Young Ireland movement; Louis Napoleon (III.) a special constable in London streets; Smith O'Brien, Meagher and others sentenced to death (changed to transportation).

1849—Another Sikh war, resulting in annexation of the Punjab; revival of business; Queen visits Ireland; the great exhibition project disoused.

1850—Death of Sir Robert Peel; no-popery agitation on the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in England.

1851—First international exhibition; census of the United Kingdom, population 26,637,761; Kossuth comes to England; discovery of gold in Australia.

1852—Burmese war; Duke of Wellington died; war with the Kufirs (1850-1853); second outbreak of war

with Burmah and annexation of the province of Pegu; threats of invasion by France; New Zealand given legislative independence; Disraeli, chancellor of the exchequer; Thomas Moore, the poet, died; Napoleon III. declared emperor of the French.

1853—Opened with many reforms, and closed with clouds of war, consequent on invasion of Turkey by Russia; alliance between England and France; first East Indian railway opened; fierce labor riots.

1854—War with Russia, battles of Alma, Balaclava and Inkermann; terrible sufferings of British army before Sebastopol during the winter.

1855—Continuation of the Russian war, Sebastopol captured; Bessemer's steel inventions patented; first civil service reform carried out.

1856—Peace with Russia; annexation of Oude in India; second Chinese war (1855-58); quarrel with Persia; overhead telegraph wires strung in London; Grand Trunk railroad of Canada opened.

1857—Great mutiny in India (June, 1857, to August, 1858); transportation of criminals to colonies abandoned; peace with Persia; Art Treasures exhibition at Manchester; financial panic.

1858—India brought under direct rule of the Crown; first Atlantic cable, Aug. 5; attempt to murder Napoleon III.; defeat of the government on the alien conspiracy bill; Jewish political disabilities removed.

1859—War between Italy, France and Austria; death of Lord Macaulay; great strike in the building trades;

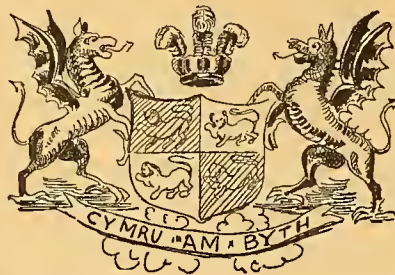
MESSRS. CLARKE & PHELPS.

THERE are many good things in this life, and many good things about this remarkable Queen's Jubilee, three thousand miles away from home, but there are none better in their way than those furnished by CLARKE & PHELPS, the cater-



THOMAS CLARKE.

ers. Who that has read Dickens (and who has not?) ever failed to more highly appreciate good food, after he had enjoyed those inimitable descriptions of social occasions around the festive board that



abound everywhere in his works? It makes a person hungry to read them. And who has not higher respect for the art of catering after having "assisted" at one of the lunches, breakfasts, dinners or banquets provided by Messrs. Clarke & Phelps? Now as to the personnel of this firm: Mr. T. J. Phelps came to the United States from Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, in 1871, and has been engaged in the catering business in Boston for 13 years, in which he has achieved an enviable reputation.

His partner, Mr. Thomas Clarke, was born in Mold, Flintshire, North Wales, and came to Boston in 1882, being engaged in the same business. Acquaintanceship and friendship sealed their mutual interests, and in 1893 the present firm was formed. An uninterrupted career of prosperity has proved the wisdom of their judgment and enterprise, for never was success more instantaneous and flattering. Wedding breakfasts in Brookline, afternoon teas in Newton, luncheons in Cambridge, and especially at classic Harvard, fine dinners in this city, and banquets everywhere within the limits of "Greater Boston;" catering

for Masonic and kindred societies, church sociables, and all similar occasions, receptions, balls, and military reunions—these indicate to some extent the public demand for their services. Their labors for the success of the Queen's Jubilee have



THOMAS J. PHELPS.

been enormous and most exacting. The occasion must have tested their resources to the utmost, but in this, as in all their previous experiences, they have achieved a signal triumph.



WINDSOR, FROM THE THAMES.

volunteer associations formed; 360,000 men under arms; native revolt in New Zealand.

1860—Commercial treaty with France; Prince of Wales in Canada and the United States; first street railway laid by George Francis Train in Liverpool; death of Earl Dundonald.

1861—Awful famine in India; death of the Prince Consort; opening of the civil war in America; post office savings banks established.

1862—Hartley coal mine accident, 202 men and boys buried alive; Slidell and Mason taken from steamer Trent; second international exhibition; Trent affair settled; cotton famine in Lancashire. stoppage of the great industry.

1863—Metropolitan Underground Railway opened; Polish insurrection began; Capts. Speke and Grant discovered sources of the Nile; Dr. Colenso's great work on the Pentateuch denounced by convocation "as full of the greatest and most dangerous errors;" girls admitted to university education at Cambridge; William M. Thackeray died; Great Britain denounced for refusing to aid Denmark.

1864—Austria joins Prussia in war against Denmark; first of George Peabody's dwellings opened in London; Archduke Maximilian becomes emperor of Mexico; Ionian Islands ceded to Greece; riots in Belfast; death of John Leech.

1865—India united by telegraph lines; end of American civil war; murder of President Lincoln; Dublin exhibition opened by Prince of Wales; great fire at London docks.

1866—Fenian invasion of Canada threatened and 10,000 volunteers called out; Prussia declares war against Austria; Italy also declares war; diamonds discovered in Cape Colony.

1867—Emperor Maximilian shot; Michael Faraday died; visit of Belgian troops; trades-unions inquiry started; expedition to Abyssinia decided on.

1868—Irish and Scotch reform acts passed; Disraeli, prime minister; House of Lords gives up its privilege of voting by proxy; Gladstone's Irish church resolution carried against the government—general election and Mr. Gladstone triumphs, with a majority in the House

of 138; telegraphs acquired by the government; railroad disaster to the Irish mail train—33 persons burned to death; death of Lord Brougham.

1869—Irish Church disestablished, royal assent given in July; death of Lord Derby; George Peabody died, having given \$2,500,000 to the poor of London; Suez Canal opened.

1870—First Irish land bill passed; elementary education act, establishing compulsory education supported by local rates; Charles Dickens died; war between France and Germany; competitive examination in the civil service made compulsory.

1871—Abolition of commissions purchase in the army; university tests bill passed; trades union bill, moderating legislation which had pressed on trade organizations; Geneva convention settled Alabama claims, England paid over \$15,000,000; eighth census taken, population of British Isles, 31,817,108; Stanley finds Livingstone.

1872—Postal telegraph established; union of agricultural laborers; Tichborne trial; home rule under Mr. Butt acquires prominence.

1873—Gladstone resigns, but Disraeli refuses to take office; Napoleon III. dies; Lord Lytton "Bulwer Lytton" dies.

1874—Great famine in Bengal, 39,000,000 people affected; Bradlaugh riots in Northampton; dissolution of Parliament and general election; defeat of Mr. Gladstone; Tichborne claimant sentenced for perjury to 14 years; Ashantee war.

1875—Artisans dwelling bill passed giving special power to pull down unfit buildings and erect cottages; agricultural holdings bill passed; jubilee year of the opening of the first railroad.

1876—Queen Victoria proclaimed "Empress of India; Bulgarian massacres; Challenger scientific voyage completed.

1877—Home rule party comes into Mr. Parnell's hands, and begins to be a formidable movement; Russo-Turkish war and its complications agitate the country.

1878—War threatened with Russia; the Berlin treaty; Cyprus ceded to Great Britain; 600 excursionists drowned in the steamer Princess Alice on the Thames;

268 men and boys killed in Abercrombie colliery, Wales; Afghans refuse to receive a British embassy; war declared; Pope Pius IX. dies; death of George Cruikshank; election of Pope Leo XIII.

1879—First Afghan war begun and ended by treaty of Gandamak; murder of Sir Louis Cavignani and his escort at Cahul; second Afghan war; Ayoub Khan defeats General Burrows, and is in turn routed by Sir F. Roberts; Zulu war begun; death of Sir Rowland Hill, originator of penny postage; a passenger train blown from a bridge in the Tay river, Scotland, all on board drowned.

1880—Annihilation of the British 24th Regiment at Isandula; Ireland threatened with famine; Parliament dissolved and the liberals returned to power with 120 majority; Bradlaugh causes trouble in the house; Mr. Gladstone reverses the policy of his predecessors in Afghanistan, Zululand and the Transvaal, after defeat of British troops by the latter; Irish compensation to tenants bill thrown out by the Lords; George Eliot died.

1881—Agitation in Ireland; assassination of the Czar of Russia; trial of Mr. Parnell and others; repressive measures passed for Ireland; a new land bill introduced and passed; flogging abolished in the army; death of Lord Beaconsfield (Disraeli).

1882—Disturbances in Ireland; assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Dublin; passing of stringent Crimes bill; Arrears of Rent bill passed for Ireland; crisis in Egypt, rising of national party under Arabi Pasha; English and French fleets ordered to Alexandria, to support Khedive; Alexandria bombarded and occupied by the British; battles of Tel-el-Kehir, and capture of Cairo, Arabi Pasha banished to Ceylon. Obituary: Rev. Dr. Pusey, Professor Tait, Wm. Harrison Ainsworth; Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Charles Darwin, Giuseppe Garibaldi.

1883—Dynamite outrages in London; Parliament meets Feb. 15, Forster's speech on impeachment of Parnell; Hicks Pasha's army annihilated by the Mahdi at El Obeid; Sir William Siemens, eminent electrician, died.

1884—Khedive's army defeated at El Teb. General Gordon assumes post of Governor-General of Soudan at

Khartoum, Lord Wolsely sent to aid him; dynamite outrages continue in London.

1885—Victor Hugo dies; fall of Khartoum, death of Gordon; government severely censured; fall of ministry; Lord Salisbury premier; war declared against King of Burmah.

1886—Gladstone premier; defeat of measures for Ireland; Salisbury again premier; socialist riots in Trafalgar Square, London.

1887—Government proclamation against the plan of campaign; Dillon and five others committed for trial; Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, presented with the freedom of London, starts for relief of Emin Pasha; 25,000 prisoners released in India on occasion of Queen's jubilee celebration; 2000 people killed in the Riviera by an earthquake; 10,000 people protest in Hyde Park against Irish Crimes Bill; "Times" published a letter purporting to be by Mr. Parnell, approving of the assassination of Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish, denied by Parnell; Her Majesty's sovereignty of Zululand proclaimed; pardon offered all deserters from army and navy; jubilee celebration in Great Britain and the colonies on the 50th anniversary of the Queen's accession; 18 Irish counties "proclaimed;" fatal riot at Mitchelstown; Wm. O'Brien, M.P., imprisoned. M. Grevy, President of France, resigned; Died: Dinah Mulock Craik, Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, Louis Joseph Napoleon.

1888—Canadian fisheries treaty; British expedition to Tibet; Emperor Frederick of Germany died; Pan-Anglican conference at Lambeth Palace; Etruria breaks the transatlantic record, 6d., 4h., 50m.; tercentenary of defeat of Spanish Armada celebrated; deaths of Matthew Arnold, Lord Lawrence and Lord Luan who commanded the cavalry at Balaklava; disastrous floods in England; U. S. Senate refuses to ratify fisheries treaty; East African company formed; Whitechapel murders in London; Parnell commission meets; "Times" letter proved a forgery; capture and suicide of the forger, Pigott; attempt on Czar's life.

1889—Dr. Tanner, M.P., arrested on a warrant when leaving the House of Commons, tried and sentenced to one month at hard labor; twenty men and boys killed by an explosion in a coal pit near Wrexham; F. R. Fadden

and nineteen others committed for trial for the murder of Inspector Martin at Gweedore; City of Paris goes to Liverpool from New York in 5d., 23h., 7m.; numerous M.P.'s arrested for conspiracy; Parnell commission sits, closing its session in November after 11 days; John Bright, Father Damien, Martin Tupper, William Allingham died.

1890—Jubilee of penny postage; labor demonstration in Hyde Park; "In Darkest Africa" published; expedition to Mashonaland; Gladstone's Midlothian tour; Parnell issued a manifesto to the people of Ireland; Stanley and Emin Pasha arrived at Bagamayo from Central Africa.

1891—Conservatives win in general election in Canada; France and Great Britain arbitrate on Newfoundland fisheries question; steamer Utopia sunk in Gibraltar bay by ram of H. M. S. Auson, 571 drowned; trouble with the Manipuris, in India, 400 Choorka troops massacred; defeat of the Manipuris and hanging of their chief later; Great Britain passes the Behring Sea bill and President Harrison declares a close season in the sea; new Canadian ministry; Emperor William of Germany visits England; Prince of Wales celebrates fiftieth birthday; Dr. Koch publishes discovery of consumptive lymph. Died: Sir John Macdonald of Canada; Charles Stewart Parnell, James Russell Lowell, King Kalakua of Hawaii.

1892—Zanzibar declared a free port by Sir Gerald Portal; Joseph Chamberlain leader of Liberal Unionist party in House of Commons; Mr. Arthur Balfour introduced Irish Local Government bill; Commons refuse to consider disestablishment of the Welsh Church; Evicted Tenants (Ireland) bill rejected by Commons; first reading of National Education (Ireland) bill in House of Commons; Abbas Pasha becomes Khedive of Egypt; two immense gatherings at Belfast against Home Rule; Sir Charles Euan Smith fails in his mission to Sultan of Morocco to establish a commercial treaty; Jabez Spencer Balfour absconds after "Liberator" frauds. Died: Sir Provo Parry Wallis, a survivor of the Shannon-Chesapeake fight, Cardinal Manning, Duke of Clarence, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, Spurgeon, the great Baptist preacher, and Lord Tennyson.

1893—Nansen's Polar expedition started from Nor-

way; wedding of Duke of York and Princess Mary of Teck; Matabele troubles; victory over Matabele at Buluwayo; Sultan of Morocco agreed to pay £1000 as indemnity for the murder of a British subject and to imprison his murderers; Home Rule agitation, manifested by Southern Irish provinces and Irish Roman Catholic manifesto against Home Rule; demonstration against Welsh Suspensory bill; collision of H. M. S. Victoria and H. M. S. Camperdown in Mediterranean. loss of Victoria, and drowning of Admiral Tryon and 338 officers and men; London Chamber of Commerce calls for increase of the navy. Died: Fanny Kemble, Marshal MacMahon.

1894—Signing of Swaziland convention by Sir H. B. Locke and President Kruger; Captain Dreyfus (French army) found guilty of treason and sentenced to life imprisonment at Paris and military degradation; Manchester ship canal opened for traffic; confirmation of the news of the massacre of Capt. Wilson and the whole of his force in Matabeleland; expedition against Fodi Shah, West Africa, fell into ambush, 13 killed and 52 wounded; Mr. Gladstone's resignation accepted, his return to private life after sixty years of service; bombardment of Fodi Shah; British force defeat slave traders near Lake Nyassa; two troopers of Bechuanaland police for suppressing Lobengula's message and misappropriating £1000, found guilty and sentenced to 16 years penal servitude; the suppression of the news led to the massacre of Wilson and his men; British protectorate of Uganda; 300 lives lost at Pontypridd colliery; the Queen visits her great-grandson—son of Duke and Duchess of York; visits Aldershot; opening of Chinese-Japanese war; Japan apologizes to Great Britain for sinking British ship; marriage of Czar of Russia to Princess Alice's daughter, Alix. Died: James Allan, head of Allan Line Steamship Co., Sir Samuel Baker, African explorer and author; Capt. Cameron, explorer; Sir G. J. Elvy, composer; J. A. Froude, historian; John Galloway, father of Manchester iron trade; Baron Hannan, justice; Sir A. H. Layard, discoverer of Nineveh; Sir Gerald Portal; Prof. John Tyndal, scientist; and Sir David E. Wood.

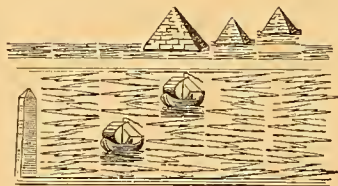
1895—Ultimatum announced to be on its way to

Venezuela in connection with the outrages against British subjects; joint note presented to Sultan of Turkey by ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Russia, in consequence of which necessary reforms in Armenia are promulgated; agreement respecting the Hinterland of Sierra Leone; British Guiana-Venezuela troubles aggravated by an outrage on Guiana police officers by Venezuelans; Mr. Asquith introduced a bill for disestablishment and disendowment of Welsh Church; Jabez Balfour brought back to England from Buenos Ayres; prosecuted and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment; Chitral expedition; British forces landed at Corinto and took possession of it in order to enforce demands arising out of Bluefields incident; attack on mission station at Kuching by Chinese fanatics; Duke of Cambridge resigns command of army, succeeded by Lord Wolseley; races for America cup, Valkyrie (English) and Defender (American), Defender wins; Died: Sir Henry Pousonby, Professor Blackie, Marshal

Canrobert, Lord Randolph Churchill, Major-Gen. Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson.

1896—President Cleveland's Venezuelan message creates great excitement in Great Britain; Dr. Jameson's raid on the Transvaal repulsed; German emperor congratulates Kruger, which is regarded as an insult to Great Britain; mobilization of the special Flying Squadron, and announcement that British supremacy in South Africa would be maintained at any cost; Emperor William explains through Lord Lansdale that he really didn't mean it; Jameson, Lionel Phillips, Farrar, Hays Hammond and Col. Rhodes sentenced to death; Chamberlain interferes, and sentence is finally commuted to fine of £25,000; trial of Jameson and his followers in London; Jameson sent to prison for fifteen months and others in varying degrees for violating foreign enlistment act; rising of Matabele and Mashonas, many settlers murdered, rebellion crushed; Rhodesia begins a career of prosperity; bombardment of Zanzibar

and flight of usurping Sultan; occupation of Ashantee by British force under Sir Francis Scott; the king sent into exile; Prince Henry of Battenburg, husband of Princess Beatrice, dies of fever contracted on the expedition; Sir Herbert Kitchener defeats the Dervishes and reconquers Dongola; France opposes British policy in Egypt; Government's Educational bill withdrawn after fierce controversy, having 1238 amendments proposed to it; budget showed revenue of £101,000,000 and surplus of £6,000,000; five battleships, four first-class cruisers and twenty-eight torpedo boats ordered for the navy; arbitration treaty concluded between United States and Great Britain; Princess Maud of Wales married to Prince Karl of Denmark; Burns centenary celebrated all over the world; Archbishop Benson of Canterbury, Sir John Millais, Admiral Sir A. Milne, George du Maurier, Coventry Patmore, "Tom," Hughes, Baron Hirsch, William Morris, among the celebrities who died.



The British Empire

As a Geographical and Commercial Unit.

E. G. RAVENSTEIN, in "WHITAKER."

AREA AND POPULATION—The British Empire has an area of 11,399,316 square miles, and a population of 402,514,800 souls, the former being equal to 21 per cent. of the supposed surface of the land, the latter 27 per cent. of the estimated population of the world.

The constituent parts of this vast empire, including colonies, dependencies, protectorates, feudatory states, and "spheres of influence" are exhibited in the following table:

Constituent Parts.	Sq. miles.	Population.
UNITED KINGDOM.....	120,680	39,118,000
EUROPEAN DEPENDENCIES.....	420	359,000
ASIA: Cyprus.....	3,580	210,000
Indian Empire and Dependencies	1,891,470	302,214,000
Ceylon and Maldives.....	25,480	3,372,000
Eastern Asia.....	115,130	1,962,000
AFRICA: Guinea and Niger.....	481,130	29,720,000
South.....	975,510	6,406,000
East.....	737,020	6,720,000
Mauritius, &c.....	1,211	396,000
AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC.....	3,181,625	4,949,000
AMERICA: Dominion and Newfoundland .	3,750,400	5,287,000
West Indies.....	109,250	1,800,000
Falkland Isles.....	4,820	1,800
ANTARCTIC: S. Georgia.....	1,570	..
TOTAL.....	11,399,316	402,514,800

A map of the world shows at a glance that the constituent parts of the British Empire are scattered broadcast over the entire globe. Its character is essentially maritime, and instead of a land boundary, such as that which separates the Russian Empire from the outer world, almost without a break from the Baltic to the Pacific, the distinctive boundary of the British Empire is the ocean; its provinces are linked together, not by high roads and railways, but by furrows made by ships' keels; and these links of communication have to be defended, not by armies, but by armed ships.

The British Empire would have uninterruptedly extended through all zones and climates, from North to South, had not the colonies which now constitute the United States broken away from the mother country. The acquisitions made since that deplorable event in the Southern temperate and subtropical zones afford but an inadequate compensation for what was lost in the Northern hemisphere. But even thus the Empire extends through all zones, and within its limits there are to be found all the products needed for the support of the inhabitants—food-stuffs of every description, the most delicious fruits, spices and condiments, tea and coffee, wine to gladden the human heart, raw materials for feeding the factories and workshops, coal and iron, no less than gold and silver, pearls and diamonds.

In the composition of its population the Empire offers the greatest

variety. Every race is represented, and every religion. Of Europeans there are about 50,000,000 (39,000,000 in Europe, over 5,000,000 in America, 4,200,000 in Australia, 513,000 in Africa, 503,000 in Asia). There are 54,865,000 Christians (39,000,000 in Europe).



SIR CHARLES TUPPER, K.C.M.G.

83,283,000 Mohammedans, 232,646,000 Buddhists, Hindus, and Confucians, and 31,570,000 heathen.

As a marine power the British Empire hold the first place in the world. Its merchant shipping is equal in tonnage to the combined mercantile marines of the remainder of the world, and if it were an

accepted maxim that the strength of a navy should be proportioned to the tonnage of the shipping which it is intended to protect, then that of Britain would have to be increased to an extent which would appal even the most ardent advocates of a further development of our naval armaments.

The tonnage at their disposal enables British shipowners not only to perform three-fourths of the carrying trade between the various parts of the Empire, but also to take a large share in the trade of the remainder of the world.

There are, as a matter of fact, only a few colonies, and those of no importance, where British shipping is not paramount. These exceptions are Cyprus, where the French and Austrian flags predominate, the Oil rivers, the Bahamas and British Honduras, where the American flag takes the lead, the Falkland Isles, which are dependent upon a German line of steamers for their communication with the outer world, and British East Africa, where the double entries of German mail steamers, which call both on the outward and homeward voyage, obscure the true commercial movements of the ports. All these, however, are minor centres of activity, and throughout Asia, in Australia, and in South Africa the British flag is still far ahead of all others, whilst in British North America, although there has taken place a decided increase in the British tonnage, the corresponding increase in the American tonnage has been still more considerable, and thus, whilst in 1865 British entries still constituted 82 per cent. of the total, they fell in 1870 to 78 per cent., in 1880 to 67 per cent., in 1890 to 54 per cent. In 1893 they rose again to 59 per cent.

In foreign countries too, the sea-carrying trade is largely in British hands, and the preponderance would be still more marked if many ships owned by British capitalists, were not compelled, on fiscal grounds, to sail under foreign flags.

Of the tonnage passing through the Suez Canal, 75 per cent. is British, of that calling at Constantinople 52 per cent., and of that entering the Sulina mouth of the Danube 68 per cent. In the Netherlands, in Belgium, and the Atlantic ports of France, British entries exceed 50 per cent.

In the United States British shipping seems to be slowly losing ground, relatively, although it still amounts to 52 per cent. In Mexico and Central America, however, the Americans hold the first rank, whilst in Cuba and Porto Rico the Spanish flag competes with Americans, Germans, and some Norwegians rather than with British rivals. In most parts of South America, on the other hand, the British flag still maintains the lead.

Then British shipping is paramount almost throughout Southern and Eastern Asia. Looking back for a few years, it is satisfactory to find that in China no less than in Japan, the British flag is actually gaining ground, notwithstanding the efforts of foreign competitors. Some ten years ago the British entries in China amounted to 62 per cent. ; they are now 66 per cent., and in Japan, during the same period, they have risen from 47 per cent. to 56 per cent.

It should be noted that the true measure of the commerce of the Empire is not obtained by casting up the totals of imports and exports, as published for each colony, for the totals obtained in this way include what would fall under the heading of "coasting trade" if the Empire were a commercial and customs unit. A subdivision of the Empire into customs areas, smaller than those at present in existence, would at once lead to an apparent increase of the commercial-exchanges, even though in reality no increase whatever had taken place. Let us take the case of Australia. The total imports amount to £61,940,000, but inasmuch as £27,583,000 must be credited to imports from one Australian colony into some other, the actual imports of Australia as a whole and from abroad only amount to £33,357,000. To eliminate to some extent exaggerations like this let us divide the Empire into "customs areas," and exclude from the "totals" all imports or exports confined to each of these areas.

From this it will be seen that the total imports of the British Empire from foreign countries amount to £426,934,000, whilst the exports only reach £327,576,000. These imports constitute 65 per cent. of the total trade, whilst the exports do not exceed 63. The share of the United Kingdom in the total foreign trade amounts to 81 per cent.

The commerce of the Empire is largely governed by the necessities of the United Kingdom, whose millions have to be fed, whose factories



JOHN B. KEATING ESQ., BRITISH VICE-CONSUL AT PORTLAND, ME..

have to be supplied with raw materials, and the bulk of whose manufactured goods can find a market only in foreign countries. It thus draws only 24 per cent. of its imports from other parts of the Empire, whilst 72 per cent. of its exports are sent abroad,

If fidelity to the Empire could be gauged by the extent to which its members restrict their commercial transactions within its limits, then the colonies would compare favorably with the mother country. Collectively they import only 30 per cent. of their requirements from foreign countries, whilst their exports to these countries do not exceed 40 per cent. Of course there exist many differences. Among British customs areas which export most largely to foreign countries are Cyprus, Eastern Asia (Singapore), the West Indies and India. At the other end of the scale are South Africa, Australia and Mauritius, South Africa and Australia rank foremost also among those colonies which draw the bulk of their imports from other parts of the Empire, whilst the Dominion of Canada has become a better customer of the United States than it is of the United Kingdom.

It must have suggested itself to many that the British Empire, with

its varied produce, might render itself independent of all outside countries, and supply the necessities of life, and even most of its luxuries to all those dwelling within the pale.

Some of the 75,000,000 cwts. of foreign wheat and flour, some of the 1,516,000 lbs. of foreign cotton, now annually consumed in this country might in the course of time, be forthcoming from one or other of our colonies. One article certainly our colonies are willing to supply, namely, cane-sugar; but we prefer the cheap and inferior continental beet-sugar, and our West Indian planters must seek a market in the United States. In course of time they may learn to buy more largely of their present customers, and another market will have been lost to us, for though patriotism is a splendid thing to talk about, in matters of trade it generally yields to self-interest.

There can be no doubt that the struggle for commercial supremacy is becoming more intense with every day, but it may safely be asserted that up till now the British flag and the British merchant have maintained their ground, whatever may have been the relative progress of other nations.



A Comparison of Sixty Years.



SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his "Budget" statement before Parliament, April 29, 1897, said :

"In a few weeks the nation will be celebrating a great anniversary of a great reign. It will be interesting to all of us to look back on the extraordinary change which has come over the condition of the country during the past sixty years, but I doubt if in anything the extent of that change can be better realized than by a comparison of the altered requirements of the community, as reflected in the revenue raised and the expenditure provided for by the State in the year 1836-37, before Her Majesty's accession to the throne, and the year just closed.

"The total revenue of the nation in the year 1836 was £52,500,000. In the year just closed it was £112,000,000. In the first period 71.8 per cent., nearly three-quarters of the revenue, was raised by taxes on commodities. In the last period 43.3 per cent. was so raised. In the early period almost everything was so taxed. I wish my honored friend, the member for Sheffield,* had lived in those days, because I do not think he would now ask us to imitate that period.

"There were 1,135 separate rates of customs duties. There were duties on exports, there were bounties on various articles, and yet the whole net produce of the customs in the year 1836 was only three-quarters of a million more than we raise now almost entirely on duties on three articles—alcohol, tobacco and tea. I should just like to give a single small, concrete instance of the effect of the customs duties at that time

* The honorable member for Sheffield alluded to is Sir Howard Vincent, the leader of the "Fair Trade" party.

upon a few articles of ordinary consumption in a poor laborer's household. I quote from a report, addressed in the year 1841 by Mr. Carlton Tufnell to the Poor Law Commissioners. He puts down the number of articles that would be consumed in a laborer's household who earns 13s. 2d. per week, and the annual quantities of each. I have taken only five of those articles—sugar, tea, tobacco, soap, and pepper. Take the quantities suggested by Mr. Tufnell, and taking the taxation of that day, I find that a laborer would have paid £2 3s. 5d. a year—three and a half weeks' wages—in taxation of those articles alone. Now he would pay on the same articles 12s. 5½d. This change has been effected by an increased amount of taxation on property; 39.7 per cent. of our revenue now is raised by direct taxation; 23.2 of it was so raised in 1836.

"But what has been the result of the change on the industry of the country? In 1836 our total foreign trade amounted to a value of £125,000,000; last year it amounted to nearly £738,000,000.

"My honored friend, the member for Sheffield, is not very fond of foreign imports. It may comfort him to know that in 1836 our foreign imports were only £67,000,000 in value. I am glad to know that they have increased to nearly £442,000,000. The exports of home produce were £42,000,000 in 1836; they were £273,785,867 last year.

"Out of this enormous industry has come great and permanent benefit to the working classes of the country, and I know of no way in which that can be better testified than by the increase of deposits in the savings banks. In 1836 those deposits amounted to £18,750,000, placed there

by 598,000 persons. Last year they amounted to £155,000,000, placed there by no less than 8,396,000 persons. In 1836, out of every forty-three men, women and children, one only was a depositor in the savings banks; now there are one out of every five.

"There is one other point in which a comparison of the revenue of the two periods is instructive, and that is the great advance in the receipts from non-tax sources in the present day. In 1836 only £2,500,000—5 per cent. of the total revenue—was so derived. In 1896-97 £18,000,000—nearly 16 per cent. of the total revenue—came from non tax sources. Of course, this has come mainly from the great expansion of our postal service. I do not think we can over-estimate the extraordinary advantage to the country from the expansion of that service. In 1836 it cost 4d. to send a letter 15 miles in the United Kingdom; it cost 1s. to send a letter 300 miles; it cost 10d. to send a letter to France; it cost 1s. 8d. to send a letter to Germany, and it cost 3s. 6d. to send a letter to South America. No wonder it was said that—

Letters were sent when franks could be procured,
And when they could not, silence was endured.

"For every letter sent in those days we now send 22, and for every newspaper or packet sent in those days we send 28. There was no telegraph in those days, but we send more telegrams in a year now than post-paid letters were sent at the time of the accession of the Queen; and with that great accommodation to the public there has been an increase in the profit to the Exchequer. In 1836 the Post Office produced a net profit of £1,481,000; last year it produced £3,936,000.

"I now turn to the expenditure. That in 1836 was £50,500,000; last year it was £109,750,000. The expenditure on the Army, Navy and civil administration has risen from £16,464,000 in 1836 to £70,377,000 now. We expend nearly four-and-a-quarter times as much. Our Army cost us in 1836 £8,000,000; now £18,250,000. Our Navy cost in 1836 £4,000,000; it now costs £22,000,000. That increased expense is necessary from the enormous expansion of our Empire, from the great expansion of our commerce, from the greatly-increased cost of the armaments of modern times, but most of all from the great increase in

the naval and military strength of other nations and the fact that it is concentrated in fewer hands.

"We have double the number of regular soldiers at home now than we had then. Our soldiers are better paid, better armed and better housed. We have 70,000 more Militia, 80,000 Army Reserve, and 236,000 Volunteers. We have three-and-a-half times as many men and boys in the Navy. We have double the number of marines, nearly double the number of ships, three times the tonnage, and I do not know how great an increase in offensive and defensive power. There has been an increase in the cost of civil administration from £4,500,000 to nearly £30,000,000. Our education estimates are now £9,500,000; then that expenditure by the State was unknown. Our grants to local taxation in aid of the taxpayers are £11,500,000; then they were but a few hundred thousands a year; and we spend £4,500,000 more to secure a more efficient administration of the law, in the better protection of the people and of life and property, in the improvement of science and art, and in a large number of multifarious wants due to our modern civilization, which were never dreamed of by the people when Her Majesty acceded to the throne.

Decreases of Expenditure.

"But if our increases of expenditure have been remarkable, even more remarkable have been the decreases of expenditure. Our predecessors in 1836 had to pay £29,575,000, or 58.5 per cent. of their total expenditure, for the annual charge of the Debt. We pay £25,000,000, or 22 per cent. of the total expenditure. Interest and management of the Debt cost them £27,686,000. They cost us £17,779,000—nearly ten millions less than it cost them. They were only able to devote to paying it off £1,889,000. We devote £7,221,000 to the same purpose. With them the annual interest of the Debt was an annual tax of 21s. 8d. per head of the population. With us it is only 9s. per head. On them the total burden of the Debt was £33 9s. 3d. per head of the population. On us it is less than half—£16 6s. 6½d. It is not surprising that Consols have risen in value so much that, while in 1836 a man could obtain an

income from Consols of £3 by investing £89 10s., he has now to spend £121 for the same result.

“The second reduction in expenditure has been in the cost of collecting the revenue. It costs us less to collect £94,250,000 of taxes than it cost our predecessors to collect £50,000,000. It cost them £5 14s. 2d. per £100; and it costs us only £2 17s. 8d. per £100. And with all that diminution of the cost, smuggling, which was then a real profession, has become practically extinct.

“But the last head of all, although small, is perhaps the most interesting at the present time. Our monarchy was never so valuable to the country as it is at the present moment. The personal influence of the Sovereign was never so great in European history. The Crown was never so valuable as now, when it unites an enormously extended Empire; and since 1836 the population and wealth of the United Kingdom itself have enormously increased. We hear sometimes grumblings at the cost of the monarchy, though we are not likely to hear them in the present year. But no doubt they will be repeated some day. What are the facts as to the comparative cost of the monarchy in 1836 and now? When Her Majesty came to the throne Parliament voted £385,000 a year to her Civil List, exclusive of civil list pensions; and Parliament took in return Crown estates which then produced a net income of £203,000. The result was that the taxpayers of that day bore a charge on that account of £182,000. The same Crown estates now produce a net income of £412,000, so that the taxpayers at the present moment make a net profit by that transaction of £27,000 a year. But that is not

all. Besides the Civil List we grant allowances to members of the Royal Family and we vote sums for the maintenance of the Royal palaces. These two items amounted in the year 1836, the first to £312,000 a year, and the second to £40,000 a year. Last year they amounted, the first to £173,000 a year, and the second to £39,000 a year. So that in 1836 the total cost of the monarchy to the taxpayers was £534,000 a year, and last year it was £185,000 a year. We pride ourselves, and I think justly, on possessing the best monarchy in the world. But I am sure we may add that we also have the cheapest. I could go on through many another matter—through the increase of our mercantile marine, the extension of our railway system, the enormous increase of personal wealth, the increased investments of all classes in all forms of industrial enterprise, the increased consumption per head of the population, both of the necessities and the luxuries of life. Every comparison would bear testimony to the wonderful improvement in the material well-being of the people of the United Kingdom which has occurred since 1836. Our people, I think I may say, are better governed, are better protected, are better educated than they were. Wages have risen, houses are better and healthier, food and clothing are cheaper, and, perhaps as important as anything, crime has enormously diminished. I feel that all classes and all persons may not equally have benefited, that much may remain yet to be done. But this I think may be said with fairness; at no previous period of the country's history of a similar number of years had so much real improvement and progress been made, and I am quite sure that no similar period can show a nobler reign.”





Steamship "ARMENIAN," (Leyland Line,) 8767 tons, passing out with a cargo of 15,000 tons, the largest single transatlantic cargo ever shipped from the port of Boston.

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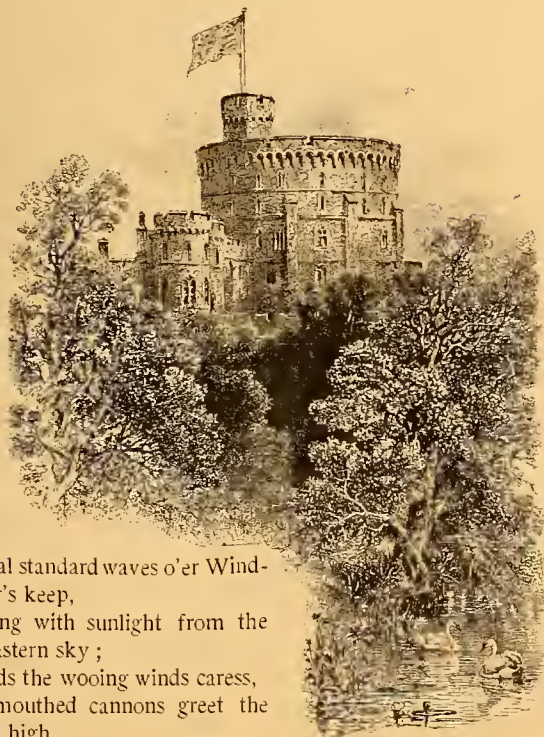


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The Hope of the fathers the Pride of the Sons.

*"The sober freedom out of which there springs
The loyal passion for our temperate kings."*



THE royal standard waves o'er Windsor's keep,
Glowing with sunlight from the eastern sky ;
And as its folds the wooing winds caress,
The loud-mouthed cannons greet the banner high.

Loud ring the echoes through the stately hills ;
The White Horse vale prolongs the cheering sound ;
Where good King Alfred won his patriot fight,
The echoes linger lovingly around.

Westward the signal flies, and on the seas
From stately ships the answer fills the breeze ;
Till Halifax and gray old Quebec shake
With joy-bells' peal and cannons' thunderous quake.
From where St. Lawrence meets Atlantic tides,
To where the Fraser to the ocean glides,
Each stately city, forest, farm and field,
Loyal and bounteous, all their homage yield.
From the New Britain 'neath the southern sky
A million loyal voices make reply.
The lovely islands of the Indian main
Repeat with perfumed breath the glad refrain.
From Afghan frontier forts the cannons' roar
Prolongs the blast from Cormorin's southern shore ;
The royal flag at Aden's lonely post,
Salutes the peal from India's far-off coast ;
Around the dusky continent it flies,
And St. Helena's lonely isle replies ;
Cyprus to Malta sends the message west,
It leaps in fire from gray Gibraltar's crest ;
O'er Windsor's stately keep the standard's fold
Reflects the western sunset's red and gold.
Low sinks the sun,—the royal flag is furled,
Laden with benisons from round the world !

Our fathers, old and worn,
Tell of that summer morn
When in the gray old Abbey, fair attended,
The new-crowned Maiden Queen,
Amid the joyous scene.

With tear-dimmed eyes and meek head lowly bended,
The sceptre in her trembling hands extended.
And standing by her side,
Our fathers' joy and pride,
The war-worn hero of a hundred battlefields
Who graceful homage to her queendom yields.
Princely in reverence, peerless among peers,
By peaceful victory crowned in later years.
What memories of the day
When, at far-famed Assaye,
He won an empire for the land he loved so well,
Crowd on our sires who on his glory dwell!
Iberia's fertile plains repeat his name,
And Waterloo exalts the hero's fame!
Type of the Briton, loyal, brave and true;
O Queen, who such a kingly subject knew!
Whose simple creed was Duty's own,
His God, his country and the throne—
Thrice happy thou, with such true-hearted guide—
Britannia's hope, sustained by Britain's pride!

As one who scales a sun-lit height,
Which holds the gloaming on its breast,
And lingers in the reddening light
A while for retrospect and rest;
So, from the vantage ground of years,
We may recall the scenes long past,
And see how old-time loyal hopes
To full fruition grew at last.

Our fathers in the maiden Queen
Saw promise of the nation's youth;
The herald of a nobler age
Which strives for righteousness and truth;

O'er the wide earth Peace reigned serene,
The cruel scars of war had healed,
And Science, Commerce, Art and Law,
Unhampered, saw a glorious field.

And whose the pen can fitly trace
The record of these sixty years?
The triumphs Freedom has achieved,
Beyond our fathers' hopes and fears.
Mercy and Justice met with Law,
And shaped its course toward the light;
Our fathers saw the dawning, we
Are nearing to the noontide bright.

Fair science took the field, and made
Steam captive of her potent will;
She spanned the ocean's farthest bound
With triumphs of her subtle skill.
She linked each nation's pulsing life,
And penned each throb of grief or mirth,
And gave her sister Commerce power
To gather tribute from all earth.

Who names our Queen the title gives
To Arts and Letters' brightest age,
Transcending all in wealth of lore
Of singer, savant, saint or sage.
Brightest of all, this age has seized
The storied wealth of ages past;
The wisdom of the centuries fled
Is our rich heritage at last.

Yet he who marks the flying years
Rich in its victories of Peace,

Might fear the sturdier manhood gone,
 Were War's rude discipline to cease.
 'Mid Russian snows, on Indian plains,
 The sons their fathers' deeds repeat,
 And steel-clad ships bear tars as bold
 As " hearts of oak " of Nelson's fleet.

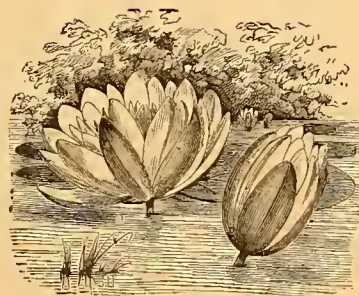
* * * * *

O sceptred isle, set in the silver sea.
 An empire's throne, between whose jewelled feet
 The current of the teeming world divides,
 And the tumultuous seas in triumph meet !
 Mother of empires ! whose strong children bear
 The regal marks that test their stately birth ;
 Reaching out stalwart arms to either pole,
 To cultivate, subdue and bless the earth !

The centre to the empire's utmost bound
 Repeats our loyal benison today ;
 " Long may she reign," our Britain's Mother Queen !
 Ruling our subject hearts with gentle sway.
 She, with white flowers of purity and peace,
 And stainless life, has garlanded the throne ;
 Linking the grace and pomp of stately courts
 With loftier, purer virtues of the home.

" Long may she reign !" and in the tide of years,
 When comes the time to change the earthly crown ;
 When at the summons of the King of kings,
 The dear white hand shall lay the sceptre down,—
 May God wipe from her eyes the mist of tears
 A husband, son and daughter hides from sight,
 And lead her gently through the gate of life,
 To wear a fadeless crown in realms of light.

GEO. B. PERRY.



William Lumb & Co.

HERE are veterans in the public service, other than those who wear uniform, and one of the most important of the public servants is the plumber. Length of days and ripe experience add great value to their service, and to Mr. William Lumb must be accorded the honor of being the "Dean" of the trade in this city.

It is nearly sixty years since Mr. Lumb entered into the business, and in 1848 he established himself in this city. For a time he was associated with the late Mr. Lockwood, and the firm name was that of Lockwood and Lumb, which name is familiar to the past generation, appearing on the fittings of many civic institutions, school-houses, etc., and the best of private residences, etc. The reputation of the firm for first-class work in a business in which conscientious, first-class work is of the greatest public importance, has been more than maintained in recent years, where every new development of the trade has been met by the most skilful and intelligently directed labor.



WILLIAM LUMB.

Mr. William H. Mitchell has been connected with the business since 1867. In 1881 he became a partner, under the firm name of William Lumb & Co. Mr. Mitchell brought to the business a rare mechanical skill and an executive ability of the highest type. There are few men in the business so quick to grasp the details of a large undertaking, and his energy and "go-aheadiveness" have been marked in the progress of the firm.

The premises on the corner of Province Street and Province Court is fitted with every appliance for the production of the best work, and

the firm has in its employ from 75 to 100 workmen of the most approved skill.

The firm enjoys a patronage of the highest type, the new and handsome Hotel Touraine among other places now being fitted by them. The unequalled facilities of the firm enable them to meet all demands upon their attention promptly.

Beside the Boston shop the firm of William Lumb & Co. is in evidence in Bar Harbor, Me., where it enjoys a great patronage.

Mr. Lumb is a native of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, and has always been prominently identified with organizations representing his native land, while heartily loyal to the land of his adoption. Loyalty and sincerity is the keynote of the social and business life of Mr. Lumb. Mr. Lumb is daily at his post, in spite of his advancing years. For a long while Mr. Lumb has celebrated his birthday in company with his friends of British birth, on Queen Victoria's birthday. On the same day on which the illustrious queen first saw the light at Kensington Palace, London, a humble home in Huddersfield was made glad by the advent of a fine boy who thus early manifested a chivalry that distinguished him in after life, by making his entry into the world just thirty minutes after the child who was to become Queen of England was born. The same loyalty and chivalry has dictated to Mr. Lumb the propriety of a proper celebration of the joint birthday.

Both Mr. Lumb and Mr. Mitchell are members of the Boston Master Plumbers Association, and of the National Plumbers Association in which Mr. Mitchell holds an honored position.



WILLIAM H. MITCHELL.



~Other Jubilees.~

QUEEN VICTORIA is the only English ruler who has ruled for sixty years. Others who have ruled for fifty years are Henry II. (1216-72), and Edward III. (1327-77). The idea of celebrating jubilees had not been revived in the time of Henry II. since it had fallen into abeyance among the Jews, consequently the occasion does not appear to have been marked in any special manner. About the close of the thirteenth century, Pope Boniface instituted a jubilee observance which was to be celebrated every hundred years. In 1350 Pope Clement VI. reduced the period to fifty years. This appears to have suggested to Edward II. the celebration of the completion of the fiftieth year of his age, which he did by granting pardons, conferring dignities and so forth; and we are told that there was great rejoicing throughout the kingdom. On completing the fiftieth year of his reign in 1377, the king held another celebration conferring fresh favors and pardons; and the occasion was further marked by great public rejoicings.

Fuller records exist in connection with the jubilee of George III. In this case the beginning and not the completion of the fiftieth year was chosen, and the celebration accordingly took place on the 25th of October, 1809. The year was an eventful one; and when the day of rejoicing arrived it found many sad hearts in the country, and much suffering among the people, but that did not detract from the manifestations of loyalty. The *Gazette* of October 24th announced a general promotion of military and naval officers. Next day the weather was very fine, and the people were early astir completing the preparations for the day of rejoicing.

In London and in all the towns and villages throughout the kingdom flags were displayed and bells were rung during the day, and there were illuminations in the evening. The Court was in residence at Windsor and the king attended divine service in the morning. In the course of

the day an ox and two sheep were roasted whole in Bachelor's Acre, and portions were distributed among the townspeople, the distribution being witnessed by the Queen and other members of the royal family. There was a public banquet afterwards. The Queen gave a grand fete at Frogmore in the evening. The illuminations are described as having been very grand. Supper was served in twelve marquees erected on the lawn.

In London the occasion was fittingly celebrated. In the morning the Lord Mayor and Corporation went in procession to St. Paul's. The troops and volunteers were paraded, and the streets throughout the day were crowded by people in holiday attire, the ladies wearing ribbons of Garter blue. A salute was fired at the Tower at 1 o'clock, and the guards on parade in St. James's Park fired a feu de joie.

There was a grand corporation dinner at the Mansion House in the evening, and the members of many of the chief companies of London dined at their halls. The illumination of the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange and other buildings were carried out on a scale of great splendor. At the theatres several pieces appropriate to the occasion were presented. At the King's Theatre in the Haymarket a ball and supper were given.

A proclamation was issued pardoning all deserters from the fleet unconditionally, and all deserters from the land force if they surrendered within two months. It was announced that cartels had been established between England and France for the mutual conveyance and exchange of aged and infirm prisoners of war.

A number of crown debtors were set free, as also many ordinary debtors by public subscription. The poor were not forgotten on the festive occasion, and there were many distributions of food and clothing.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Majesty Victoria,

BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND QUEEN, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPRESS OF INDIA, (IN INDIA, KAISAR-I-HIND.)

Born 24th May, 1819; succeeded to the Throne 20th June, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; crowned 28th June, 1838; and married 10th February, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, who was born 26th August, 1819, and died 14th December, 1861. Her Majesty has had issue:

1. H. I. M. VICTORIA, Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal; born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (born Oct. 18, 1831, died June 15, 1888), and has had issue:

WILLIAM, reigning German Emperor, born Jan. 27, 1859; married Feb. 27, 1881, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, and has six sons and a daughter.

CHARLOTTE, born July 24, 1860; married Feb. 18, 1878, to Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen.

HENRY, born Aug. 14, 1862; married May 24, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse.

SIGISMUND, born Sept. 15, 1864; died June 18, 1866.

VICTORIA, born April 12, 1866; married Nov. 19, 1890, to H. S. H. Prince Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe.

WALDEMAR, born Feb. 10, 1868; died March 27, 1879.

SOPHIA DOROTHEA, born June 14, 1870; married Oct. 27, 1889, to the Duke of Sparta.

MARGARET, born April 22, 1872; married Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel.

2. H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra (born Dec. 1, 1844), eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, and has had issue:

ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence, born Jan. 8, 1864; died Jan. 14, 1892.

GEORGE FREDERICK, Duke of York, Captain R. N., born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, to Princess Victoria Mary ("May") of Teck (born May 26, 1867), and has issue: Edward, born June 23, 1894, and Albert, born Dec. 14, 1895.

LOUISE, born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to the Duke of Fife—issue Alexandra, born May 17, 1891, and Maud, born April 3, 1893.

VICTORIA, born July 6, 1868.

MAUD, born Nov. 26, 1869; married 1895 to Charles, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

ALEXANDER, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

3. H. R. H. ALICE MAUD MARY, born April 25, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to H. R. H. Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (born Sept. 12, 1837; died March 13, 1892); died Dec. 14, 1878; her issue being:

VICTORIA ALBERTA, born April 5, 1863; married April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenburg, R. N.

ELIZABETH, born Nov. 1, 1864; married June 15, 1884, to the Grand Duke Serge of Russia.

IRENE, born July 11, 1866; married May 24, 1888, to her cousin, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor.

ERNEST LOUIS, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868; married April 19, 1894, to H. R. H. Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg.

FREDERICK, born Oct. 7, 1870; died June 29, 1873.

ALIX VICTORIA, born June 6, 1873; married Nov. 26, 1894, to H. I. M. the Czar of Russia, and has issue, Olga, born Nov. 15, 1895, and a girl, born June 5, 1897.

MARY, born May 24, 1874; died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. H. R. H. ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born August 6, 1844; Admiral of the Fleet; married Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia (born Oct. 17, 1853), and has issue:

ALFRED, born Oct. 15, 1874.

MARIE, born Oct. 29, 1875; married Jan. 10, 1893, to Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania, and has issue: Carol, born Oct. 15, 1893, and a daughter.

VICTORIA MELITA, born Nov. 25, 1876; married April 19, 1894, to Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, and has issue.

ALEXANDRA, born Sept. 1, 1878; betrothed, 1895.

BEATRICE, born April 20, 1884.

5. H. R. H. HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A. of Schleswig-Holstein (born Jan. 22, 1831), and has had issue:

CHRISTIAN V., Lieutenant King's Royal Rifles, born April 14, 1867.

ALBERT J., born Feb. 26, 1869.

VICTORIA L., born May 3, 1870.

LOUISE A., born August 12, 1872; married July 6, 1891, to Prince Aribert of Anhalt.

HAROLD, born May 12; died May 20, 1876.

6. H. R. H. LOUISE CAROLINE ALBERTA, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquess of Lorne (born August 6, 1845).

7. H. R. H. ARTHUR W. P. A., Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; General in command at Aldershot; married March 13, 1879, Princess Louise Margaret (born July 25, 1860), daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and has issue:

MARGARET, born Jan. 15, 1882.

ARTHUR, born Jan. 13, 1883.

VICTORIA PATRICIA, born March 17, 1886.

8. H. R. H. LEOPOLD G. D. A., Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen (born Feb. 17, 1861), daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck, died March 28, 1884, his issue being:

ALICE MARY, born Feb. 25, 1883.

LEOPOLD CHARLES EDWARD G. A., Duke of Albany, born July 19, 1884.

9. H. R. H. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORA, born April 14, 1857; married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry Maurice of Battenburg (born Oct 5, 1858; died 1896), and has issue:

ALEXANDER ALBERT, born Nov. 23, 1886.

VICTORIA EUGENIE JULIA ENA, born Oct. 24, 1887.

LEOPOLD ARTHUR LOUIS, born May 21, 1889.

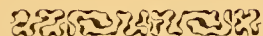
MAURICE VICTOR DONALD, born Oct. 3, 1891.

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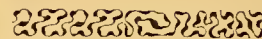
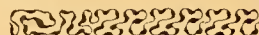
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I was down in Attleboro this week among the large jewelry manufacturers looking for bargains. I struck a large job lot of finest Rolled Gold Stiffened Finger Rings, set with the most perfect fake diamonds I ever saw in my life. They will puzzle an expert. All are exceedingly brilliant. They are all solid gold patterns. Tiffany, Belcher, Gipsy, Marquise, Clusters, Circles. You can wear them at any swell affair, and your friends will think you have got genuine diamonds. If you have got nice diamonds and do not want to wear them all the time for fear of losing them, get one of these. To close out the lot quick I have marked them \$9c. and \$1.19. See them in my window, 32 Hanover street. Cash must be sent with all mail orders.

FAKE

See those perfect Fake Diamonds, set in fine Solid Gold Studs, for \$1.19 in that show window, 32 Hanover st. Everybody thinks they are genuine diamonds. Some are pure white, some are blue steel white, and some are a little off color. 32 Hanover street.

Our Veteran Guests.



The Wars of the Queen's Reign.

Never the lotus closes, never the wild fowl wake,
But a soul goes out on the East wind that died for Britain's sake.
Man or woman or suckling, mother, or bride or maid,
Because on the bones of the British the British flag is stayed.

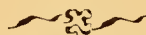
The "Little Englander" finds opportunity for much melancholy reflection in the following list of wars, which have taken place in Queen Victoria's reign. The "l. e." also finds much occasion for highly moral reflection on the wickedness of the laud in which he condescends to dwell, in the same story of war and tumult. In these two instances the Little Englander and the foreign Anglophobist join, as at some other points. But the men who have made the empire, and those who have a just pride in its development can look with a considerable degree of complacency on these wars, for very few of which they have need to apologize, and for none of which need they fear comparison with the most moral nation on earth. British administrators have made mistakes, even in wars, but in nearly every case these conflicts have been just and necessary, however regrettable. They have resulted in the establishment of British supremacy, and the assertion and building up of a civilization which has benefited the whole world, indeed, in many cases, the British taxpayer has had to foot the bills for wars in which no material gain has resulted except for the establishment of a principle, and by which other nations have mostly profited.

Nothing would be more amusing, if it were not so despicable, as the denunciation of British "land-grabbing" by German, French and even American papers, while their merchants, following the flag that floats for free trade, create competing markets against the very nation under whose protection they are engaged in the business. And denunciation of "land-grabbing" on the part of either suggests the sublime spectacle of "Satan rebuking sin." The "Little Englander" moralist had cause to grieve within the last few years when France wiped out the plague spot of Dahomey, and Great Britain cleaned out the bloodstained acres of Ashantee and Benin. All but such supersensitive moralists may well rejoice that the world is better for such "land-grabbing."

Scarcely a year of the Queen's reign has passed, indeed, without finding England at war in some part of the world: Afghan War, 1838-40; first China War, 1841; Sikh War, 1845-6; Kaffir War, 1846; second war with China, second Afghan War, 1849; second Sikh War, 1848-9; Burmese War, 1850; second Kaffir War, 1851-2; second Burmese War, 1852-3; Crimea, 1854; third war with China, 1856-8; Indian Mutiny, 1857; Maori War, 1860-1; more wars with China, 1860 and

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It may or may not be true that "civilized man cannot live without cooks," but it is very certain that no one who tries the experiment of lunching or dining at the Boylston Cafe, in the Continental Building, Washington, cor. Boylston street, will ever have the least desire to dispense with the services of a cook.

Every condition in this popular cafe is calculated to reinforce the pleasure of a lunch. The proprietor has had the benefit of years of experience, and the "eye of the master" is as efficient in this case as the proverb could call for. It is apparent in the surroundings; in the immaculate cleanliness, to which the white and variegated marble and the mirrors lend their aid; in the promptness and attention of the waiters, no less than the skill of the chef under whose care the food is prepared.

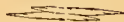
The daily bill of fare comprises everything that the market affords in the proper season, choice wines of all kinds served, and for variety of appetizing display will more than compare with any cafe in the city.

Especial care has been taken to provide a place where ladies can



find every ingredient of lunch served in the best possible manner, and the well-filled tables indicate a patronage which does justice to the conditions. Over 300 can be seated at the tables and a force of sixty-five is employed in the service.

Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS, the proprietor, comes naturally by the habit of alertness and order which he has infused into the service of the Boylston Cafe. Habits developed by years of training in Her Majesty's Navy are indicated by the executive ability which is shown throughout the place. Mr. Francis entered the service of the Queen as a boy on Her Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, and after a course of training there and on the sailing brig *Squirrel*, served on the Pacific station, on the *Sutlej*, the flagship of the fleet, under Admiral Dunham. Among his shipmates on the *Sutlej* was Lord Charles Beresford, whose subsequent career has been of such pride to Britishers. Mr. Francis' last service was on the ironclad ram *Resistance*. He has a just pride in the unfolding of Lord Beresford's career in the beginning of which he might well claim the interest of several years, so that when Lord Charles won the commendation of the admiral at the bombardment of Alexandria, the signal: "Well done, Condor," was scarcely less pleasing to the daring fellow who won it than gratifying to the heart of Mr. Francis, who saw in it the just development of his old shipmate's career.



1862; second Maori War, 1863-6; Ashantee War, 1864; war in Bootan 1864; Abyssinian War, 1867-8; war with the Bazotees, 1868; third Maori War, 1868-9; war with the Looshasis, 1871; second Ashantee War, 1873-4; third Kaffir War, 1877; Zulu War, 1878-9; third Afghan War, 1878-80; war in Basntoland, 1879-81; Transvaal War, 1879-81; Egyptian War, 1882; Soudan, 1884-5-9; third Burmah War, 1885-92; Zanzibar, 1890; India, 1890; Matabele Wars, 1894 and 1896; Chitral Campaign, 1895; third Ashantee Campaign, 1896; second Soudan Campaign, 1896; Benin Expedition, 1897.



LORD CHARLES W. D. BEESFORD.

The Veterans' Association.

Many of the veterans of these wars—the men who have made the empire—are living in our midst. It was but just that they should be recognized in this jubilee year. So, when the idea of inviting them to be with us as our guests was started, word was sent to two of their old commanders, Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley and Field Marshal Lord Roberts, the hero of Kandahar, asking for a word of greeting to the brave remnant of British “Ironsides.” Promptly as the mail could bring them came letters full of true comradeship and soldierly greeting as can be seen below:

From Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the forces.

WAR OFFICE, April 2, 1897.

DEAR SIR—I am much gratified at the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., informing me that the British residents and British associations of the great city of Boston have met together and determined that the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession shall be observed by them no less than by us—their kinsmen in the old country—as a day of rejoicing.

And let me congratulate you heartily on one of the methods you are taking to celebrate the day. It is a kind and generous feeling that has tempted you to honor the veteran soldiers of the Queen's service in the way you propose.

To these old soldiers, many of whom doubtless have been comrades of my own, I send my greeting.

My thoughts carry me back to many incidents in the various campaigns in which they and I have shared, where British pluck and British endurance won the day. Let them feel confident that the example they set has not been lost, and that the British army of today, which I have the proud honor to command, is not oblivious of its glorious traditions.

It respects the veterans who fought at Inkermann, round the Cashmere Gate, at the Taku forts, and who surmounted the endless labors and difficulties which met them on the march from Port Arthur to Fort Garry.

Believe me, dear sir, yours very respectfully,

WOLSELEY, F. M.

GEORGE B. PERRY, President.

CELEBRATE

The Sixtieth Anniversary

— OF — Queen Victoria's Reign

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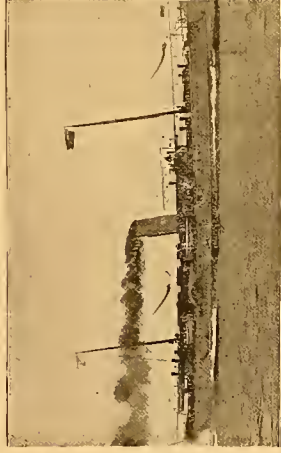
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NOVA SCOTIA abounds in historical reminiscences, beautiful scenery and climate, up-to-date transportation facilities and well-equipped hotels. Its trout and salmon fishing and hunting are unexcelled. For beautifully-written guide book entitled "The Land of Evangeline and Gateways Thither," write to or call on, Mr. J. F. Masters, New England Agent, Dominion Atlantic Railway, 228 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

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THE HERO OF AFGHANISTAN TO HIS COMRADES.

From Lord Roberts of Kandahar.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, DUBLIN, April 3, 1897.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind and courteous letter of the 16th of March last, and beg to tell you in reply how much interested I am in hearing of the preparations which the Victorian Diamond Festival Association of Boston are making to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her Majesty the Queen's reign. Not the least interesting feature of these preparations is the reunion and dinner to be given to the veteran sailors and soldiers residing in your city, who have served the Queen in the Crimea, the Indian mutiny and other campaigns.

I wish it were possible for me to be present on the occasion, but, as this cannot be, I beg to assure you that I most warmly reciprocate the friendly feeling which prompted you to invite me, and I gladly accede to your request that I should write a few words of greeting to the veterans who have served their country so well, and some of whom may, perchance, have been my comrades.

I would ask you to convey to the old veterans who may be present my best wishes upon this most auspicious event, and my sincere hope that they all may be spared to enjoy many happy and peaceful years in the land of their adoption.

As you have alluded to me in such kindly terms I venture to hope that the veterans will each accept a photograph of myself as a substitute for my presence at the banquet, and that you will also do me the honor of accepting one.

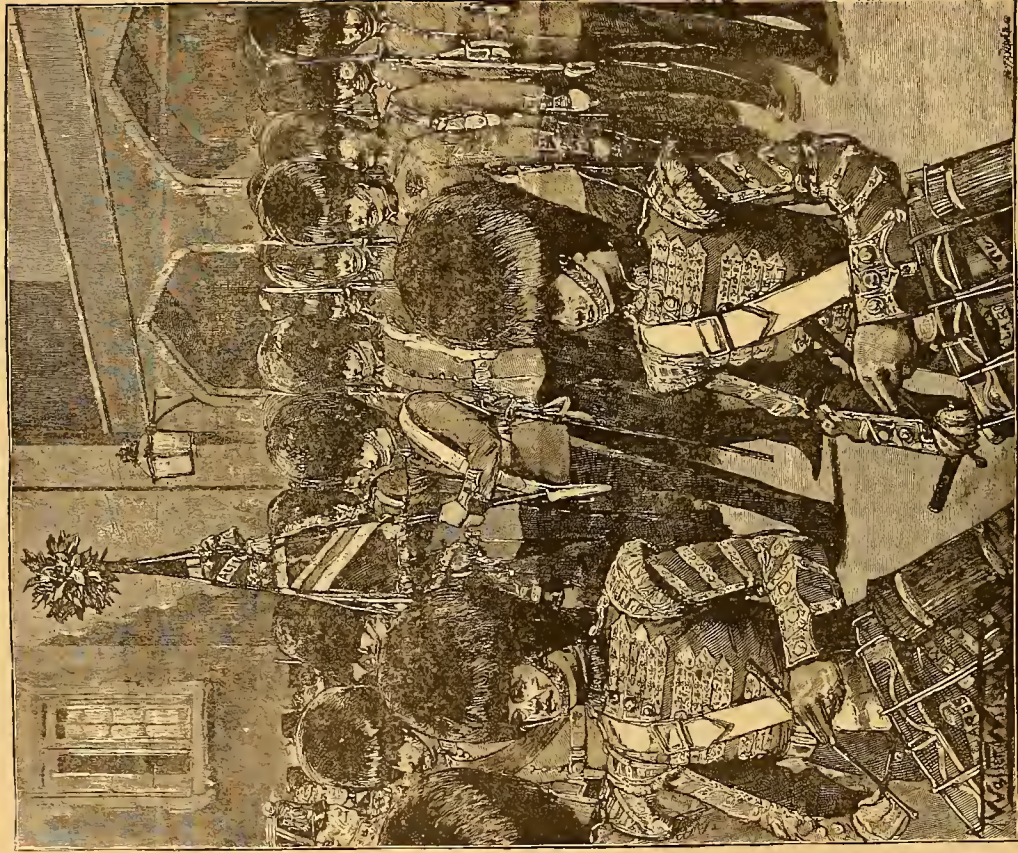
Should this proposal be agreeable to you, I will, on receipt of your reply, be glad to forward the required number of photographs.

Believe me, dear sir, yours truly,

ROBERTS.

GEORGE B. PERRY, Esq., 441 Third Street, South Boston.





TROOPING THE COLORS.

The Roll Call.

The "roll-call" which follows is as complete as our space will allow, and is offered only as a sample of the material of which the new British Navy and Army Veteran Association is made. The association was formed for social purposes, and the officers are Hugh McDevitt (late of the 62d Regiment), president; John Black (87th), vice-president; George K. Speir (Scots Fusilier Guards), secretary; and Charles Adams, Jr. (101st), treasurer.



JOHN W. GILLION.

JOHN W. GILLION, one of the last survivors of the battle of Waterloo, was born in the British army, his father being a non-commissioned officer in the 79th Cameron Highlanders. He was born in Ediuboro, June 3, 1800, which made him 97 years old on the third day of the present month. He was educated in a military school as were all other boys born during the administration of the Duke of York as Commander-in-Chief of the army. As soon as he was old enough young Gillion was assigned to the position of an officer's servant, when the regiment was in barracks, but when on active service he had to assist the regimental surgeons. He was present at several of the great battles which were fought towards the end of the Peninsular war and was wounded in the leg in one of the engagements. Our veteran never did any actual fighting, and dislikes to be regarded in the light of a hero. He recalls with vivid recollection the decisive battle on the field of Waterloo which ended the military career of Napoleon Bonaparte.

ADAMS, CHARLES, Sr., Sergeant Royal Engineers; good conduct medal five badges.

ADAMS, CHARLES, Jr., Corporal 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers; two medals, Zulu war and action in Northwest Territory.

BAILEY, ADAM, Hotel Sheppard, 14 Weston street, Roxbury; 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 86 years old, enlisted in George IV.'s time.

BECKWITH, FRANK R., 100 Cedar street, Waltham; H. E. I. C.'s Navy, Calcutta 1854, served on H. E. I. C. steam frigate Fezool, and was in the Persian war of 1856 in the same ship.

BERGIN, PATRICK, 67th Regiment; Crimean medal and four clasps, Turkish war medal.

BORROW, CHARLES, Rifle Brigade; Crimean medal and four clasps, Turkish medal.

BLACK, JOHN, Clydesdale cottage, Montvale Park, Woburn, 78th Reg't.

COLDRICK, JAMES, 66 Hovey street, Waverley; Corporal Royal Horse Artillery, four good conduct badges.

CHIVERS, Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster, 62d Regiment; Crimean and Turkish medal.

CHAPMAN, JAMES, 18th Royal Irish; Egyptian medal and Khedive's star.

DURKIN, JAMES, 88 Holly street, Lawrence; 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers; served in Turkey, Crimea and Bulgaria, battles of Inkermann Alma, Balaklava and siege of Sebastopol, medals and four bars; discharged 1857; served also in American Civil war, 17th New

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BEFORE DELHI.

York, sergeant; battles of Jonesboro, Bentonville, and sieges of Savannah and Atlanta; over 50 skirmishes.

DICKSON, JAMES, 39 Hudson street, Boston; Army Service Corps; one medal with clasp, China.

DIXON, ISAAC S., 17th Lancers, regimental trumpeter in the charge of the Light Brigade.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, 4th Company, Royal Engineers; Crimean war; left in Turkey to repair hospital at Scutari; after fall of Sebastopol served in Indian mutiny; medal and Lucknow bar; served under Sir Colin Campbell.

GILLET, J. F., Pembroke, Mass.; Royal Horse Artillery of East India military forces, from 1859 to 1868; from 1868 to 1872 served on the staff of the Quartermaster-General in Egypt (Suez) in the Indian Overland Troop Service.

GEORGE, ANDREW W., 42d Highlanders, Egyptian Soudanese campaigns, 1882-3-4-5; medal and five clasps and Egyptian star.

GILLIES, PETER, Malden street, Revere; enlisted at Glasgow for 25th Regiment, Feb. 26th, 1855, transferred to Royal Engineers, Sept. 1, 1855; served in Turkey, Malta, in India two years and one month; Indian war medal and clasp for Lucknow; served in China 13 months with expeditionary force at Pechang.

HUMBER, HENRY, Ipswich, Mass.; 25th Northampton Regiment; medal, South Africa.

HALLORAN, JOHN, East Dedham; 14th Foot; Crimean medal.

HEALY, MYLES, 144 Division street, New Bedford; 50th Foot; Crimean and Turkish medals.

HORRIGAN, DANIEL, Abyssinian war, under Sir Robert Napier, in 33d Regiment.

HEATH, JOHN, 19th Regiment, York; South African service.

HOWIE, W. F., 70 Grove street, Chelsea, 62d Regiment, Crimea.

IRWIN, BLAIR, 93 Clarkson street, Dorchester; 17th Lancers; served in light cavalry charge; has Crimean medal and four clasps.

KEANE, PETER, 23 Waterford street, Lynn; 3d Madras. Mutiny medal.

KILGOUR, WILLIAM, 69th Foot.

KENNEDY, PHILIP, East Longmeadow, Mass.; Enlisted in 4th Regiment Foot, at Cork, in 1850, served in Crimean war, holds Crimean and good conduct medals, received Turkish medal; also discharged 1872, with life pension.

KEETON, HENRY B., 60 Water street, New Bedford; enlisted 2d York and Lancaster Regiment (84th Foot); served 8 years, 21 days; discharged Nov. 18, 1889; Egyptian campaign of 1882, brigade signaller to Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, took part in actions of El Magfar, Tel-el-Mahuta, Massowah, Kassassin, Aug. 21, and Sept. 8. and Tel-el Kebir.

LLOYD, DR. CHARLES, Prospect street, Cambridge; Land Transport Corps, Crimea.

LYNCH, PATRICK, 55 Merrimac street; 62d Regiment; Crimea, ten years' service, two medals.

MCDANIEL, JEREMIAH, 81st Royal Lincoln, 21 years; served in Mutiny campaign.

MCVEY, JOHN, 23 Harvey street, North Cambridge; H. E. I. C. service; 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers; 1863, Frontier war service.

MACKIN, DENIS. R. M. L. I.; Egyptian medal and Khedive's star.

MCDONNELL, HUGH, 62d Regiment, Crimean medal; served also in the American Civil war in battles of Kinston Whitehall, Goldsboro.

NORMAN, RALPH M., 8th Hussars, and Capt. Land Transport Corps; Crimean and Turkish medals. Mrs. Norman was one of Florence Nightingale's nurses.

O'BRIEN, C. C., 88th Regiment, Connaught Rangers; served in Crimean war; also Burmese war; two medals and one bar.

PENGELLY, FRED, Webster, Mass.; joined H. M. S. Impregnable at Devonport as naval apprentice in 1852; was drafted to H. M. S. Queen in the following year, and served through the Crimean war in the same ship, being paid off in 1856. Also served in H. M. S. Sanspareil, in the Chinese war, and in the Naval Brigade in the Indian mutiny. Was in the U. S. Navy during the Civil war, and is a member of Nathaniel Lyon Post, G. A. R., of Webster.

POWER, EDWARD, 62d Regiment and 60th Rifles; Crimean medal, with Sebastopol clasp.

PARR, WILLIAM, enlisted in 4th Light Dragoons; was present at siege of Sebastopol, battle of Tchernaya, under Sir Yorke Scarlett; Eupatoria, under Lord George Paget; also served in the 7th Hussars in the Indian mutiny, under Gen. Sir Hope Grant and Lord Clyde, being actively engaged in twenty of the principal engagements; has three medals.

PARRY, JOHN H., 15th East Yorkshire Regiment; served in Afghanistan under Lord Roberts; Afghan medal.

PETERSEN, FERDINAND, 706 Tremont street; enlisted in 1832, two years before the accession of Her Majesty the Queen in the "Pompadours," 56th Regiment; served 21 years.

QUIRK, MICHAEL, 459 Coggeshall street, New Bedford; 38th Foot; Crimean medal. MRS. MICHAEL QUIRK.

RUSK, ALEXANDER, 268 E street, South Boston; Royal Newfoundland Company; four good conduct badges

REA, JOHN, Newton Upper Falls; enlisted in 29th Foot, 1849; served through the Mutiny (medal); volunteered to the 98th Regiment 1859, volunteered to 33th Regiment 1866, served with it in the Black Mountain campaign, 1868; discharged 1871, "with a very good character and a shilling a day for life."

RAE, EDWARD, enlisted in 57th Foot at Tralee, Ireland, 1854; served through the Crimean war, volunteered his services for Indian mutiny, was sent to Aden on the Red Sea and afterwards to Bombay, served with distinction in New Zealand till wounded, 1863, at Laranaki; discharged 1864; Crimean, Turkish and New Zealand medals.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, Foxboro; 1st Royal Highlanders; El Teb, Tamai, Suakin, Tel-el-Kebir; Egyptian medal and Khedive star.

RAPSON, JAMES, Egypt, was present at Tel-el-Kebir; Egyptian medal and Khedive star, also silver medal of Mass. Humane Society for saving life from a burning building.

READY, THOMAS, Bombay Artillery; two medals.

SACKING, E. A., 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1876, drummer at 14; South Africa, joined 2d Queen's, Peshawar, India; served in Burnmah; medal and clasp.

SMITH, JOSEPH C., Gordon Highlanders; present at battle of Tel-el-Kebir with the Highland Brigade; has a medal, clasp and Khedive star.

SPARKS, RICHARDS, 63d Regiment; enlisted 1851, discharged Dec. 24, 1859; Crimean medal and four clasps.

SPEIRS, GEORGE, enlisted in Scots Guards, 1878; served in the Egyptian

campaign 1882, was present and actively engaged at the first battle of El Magfa, Eilsche Junction, first and second battles of Kassassin, and at the storming of Tel-el-Kebir; transferred to the Mounted Infantry, and served in Eastern Soudan under Gen. Graham, battles of El-Teb and Tamai; returning to England he volunteered for the Nile expedition under Wolseley, and in the Camel Corps was present at the battles of Abu Klea, Gubat Wells, and Metemneh; six years; three years war service.

SARGENT, JOHN W. C., Royal Navy; present at bombardment of Simousaki, Japan, during the opening of the inland forts, 1864.

SMITH, THOMAS, 25th Regiment; served in Afghanistan under Lord Roberts; Afghan medal.

STROUD, FRED A., H. M. S. Furious, Black Sea fleet; Crimean and Turkish medals.

SMITH, HENRY GEORGE, 10 School street, Everett; Royal Navy, 23 years boatswain's mate.

THOMPSON, EDWARD, 3 Morlock place, Roxbury; 60th Rifles, Crimea; two medals.

TODD, JOHN R., 79th Cameron Highlanders; Crimea, Alma, Balaklava and siege of Sebastopol, under arms at Inkermann; Indian mutiny, siege and capture of Lucknow, campaign in Rohilcund, including attack on Fort Rowah, battles of Allygunge, Bareilly, relief of Shahjehanpore and subsequent engagements at Mahomdiepore and Mahomdie, storm and capture of Rampoor Knsa, passage of the Gogra at Feyzebad and present at final suppression of mutiny in Oude, 1859; medal with three clasps for Crimea, Indian mutiny (Lucknow clasp), Turkish war medal.

WILLIS, THOMAS S., Royal Navy; Crimean veteran, siege of Sebastopol; Crimean medal.

YOUNG, HENRY, 17th Leicester Regiment; Crimean medal; served also in American Civil war, wounded at Wilderness and Fredericksburg.





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